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# **Southeast Asia Report**

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4 March 1983

## SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

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## CONTENTS

## INDONESIA

Refugees Denounce Situation in East Timor (O DIA, 29 Jan 83).....	1
Briefs	
Timorese Prisoners Freed	2

## LAOS

Saravane Party Leader Profiled (Am-Kha Souvannamithi Interview; MEGNING LAO, Nov 82).....	3
Louang Namtha Lao Theung Party Organizer Profiled (Thongsavan Vonghathep; MEGNING LAO, Nov 82).....	5
Oudomasi Women's Congress Selects Tribal Minority Leadership (MEGNING LAO, Nov 82).....	8
Editorial: US, ASEAN Are LPDR Enemies (Editorial; HENG NGAN, Nov 82).....	9
Swedish Aid Project at Nam Soung in 'Chaos' (Peter Bratt; DAGENS NYHETER, 24 Dec 82).....	10
Vice Minister Describes Agricultural Developments, Cuban Aid (Luis M. Arce; GRANMA, 29 Dec 83).....	16
Wood, Rattan Corporation Production, Earnings Reported (Vanthong Petvongheung; HENG NGAN, 15-31 Oct 82).....	18

Briefs	
Soap Production	19
Savannakhet Industrial Production, Income	19
Factory Productivity, Benefits for Workers	20
Pakse Market Prices	20
Khammouan Lumber Production	20

## THAILAND

General Han: Abolition of Senate Would Enhance Democracy (SIAM RAT, 5 Jan 83).....	21
Reconciliation With Communist Returnees Urged (Editorial; BAN MUANG, 24 Dec 82).....	23
Government Policy Change Brings End to Communist Struggle (Editorial; SIAM RAT, 29 Dec 82).....	24
Editorial Urges ASEAN Unity on Kampuchean Problem (Editorial; SIAM RAT, 25 Dec 82).....	26
Cartoon Lampoons Prem, Athit Relationship (PATINYA, 24 Jan 83).....	28
Cartoon Notes Relationship Between Democracy and 'Exercises' (SIAM MAI, 28 Jan 83).....	29

## VIETNAM

### MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

Army Paper on Designation of 'Hero' Units (Editorial; Hanoi Domestic Service, 8 Feb 83).....	30
Na <del>m</del> elist of VPA Units Receiving Hero Titles (Hanoi Domestic Service, 8 Feb 83).....	32
Chemical Corps Opens 1983 Training Conference (Hanoi Domestic Service, 8 Feb 83).....	35
Editor Reviews PRC Armed Provocations (Hanoi Domestic Service, 10 Feb 83).....	36
Border Troops Participate in Economic Construction (Pham Cao Dinh; NHAN DAN, 1 Nov 82).....	39
Briefs	
Border Forces Activities Reported	40
Border Forces Tasks Reported	40



## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

Kampuchean Party Head Writes on Situation in Kampuchea (Heng Samrin; NHUNG VAN DE HOA BINH VA CHU NGHIA XA HOI, No 8, 1982).....	41
Security, Other Developments in PRK Border District Described (Pham Xuan; QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, 5 Jan 83).....	50
Yang Dezhi, Vessey Visits to Thailand Viewed (Hanoi Domestic Service, 3 Feb 83).....	53
Microfilm, Viewers Given by Czechoslovakia to Vietnam (NHAN DAN, 4 Jan 83).....	56
Castro Greets Le Duan on VCP Anniversary (Hanoi Domestic Service, 9 Feb 83).....	57

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

Party Organization Congresses Held To Strengthen Party Leadership (NHAN DAN, 4 Jan 83).....	58
Ho Chi Minh City Youths Said To Maintain Order (Hoang Uyen; TIEN PHONG, 11-17 Jan 83).....	61
Truong Chinh Visits Enterprise, Cooperative (Hanoi Domestic Service, 11 Feb 83).....	62
Son La, Lang Son Party Congresses Reported (Editorial Report).....	64
Army Paper Marks VCP Anniversary (Editorial; Hanoi Domestic Service, 2 Feb 83).....	66
Roundup of Provincial Party Congresses (Editorial Report).....	69
Tran Kien Attends Nghia Binh Party Congress (Hanoi Domestic Service, 8 Feb 83).....	71
Secretary Tran Kien Attends Phu Khanh VCP Congress (Hanoi Domestic Service, 3 Feb 83).....	72
Briefs Revolutionary Retirees Addressed	73

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

Ho Chi Minh City Market Management Measures Intensified (Bang Chau; NHAN DAN, 4 Jan 83).....	74
Higher Interest Rates Encourage Additional Saving (NHAN DAN, 15 Jan 83).....	76
Editorial Urges Stronger Use of Credit in Rural Areas (Editorial NHAN DAN, 1 Nov 82).....	77
Editorial Views Investment in Construction (Editorial; Hanoi Domestic Service, 4 Feb 83).....	79

## AGRICULTURE

Dac Lac Province Surpasses 1982 Agricultural Goals (Le Thau; NHAN DAN, 19 Jan 83).....	81
Southern Provinces Ahead of Winter-Spring Crop Schedule (NHAN DAN, 15 Jan 83).....	82
Editorial Discusses Development of Subsidiary Food Crops (Editorial; NHAN DAN, 4 Jan 83).....	84
Status of Agriculture for 25 Jan-5 Feb Reported (Hanoi Domestic Service, 12 Feb 83).....	87
Hau Giang Fulfills 1982 Grain Obligation (Nguyen Quang; NHAN DAN, 21 Dec 82).....	89
Mobilization of Grain in 1982 Reviewed (Tran Viet; NHAN DAN, 21 Dec 82).....	92
Ethnic Minority Rice Waste Criticized (Quang Hoan; NHAN DAN, 19 Jan 83).....	96
Nghia Binh Reports Increased Summer-Fall Rice Output (NHAN DAN, 1 Nov 82).....	99
Achievements in Chicken Farming Reported (Duong Hai Thanh; NHAN DAN, 4 Jan 83).....	100
Briefs	
Grain Delivered to State	102
Rice Transplanting Schedule Reported	102
Cattle Raising Loans	103

## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

Work on Pha Lai Power Plant Reported (NHAN DAN, 2 Nov 82).....	104
---	-----

Briefs Bridge Site Visited	106
-------------------------------	-----

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

Improvements to North-South Coastal Shipping Suggested (Khanh Huy, Minh Oanh; NHAN DAN, 2 Nov 82).....	107
---	-----

## LABOR

Northern TU Meeting Discusses 1983 Program (Hanoi Domestic Service, 6 Feb 83).....	111
---	-----

## POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

Nearly 100,000 Ethnic Minority Members Resettled (NHAN DAN, 15 Jan 83).....	112
--	-----

REFUGEES DENOUNCE SITUATION IN EAST TIMOR

Lisbon O DIA in Portuguese 29 Jan 83 p 16

[Text] The dramatic situation of the Timorese people was again denounced yesterday by the community of refugees from the former [Portuguese] territory. In the "model" process of decolonization of all the former overseas holdings, the territory was turned over to a foreign power and the interests of the Portuguese were not even minimally guaranteed.

According to the Timorese refugees' communique, the current situation of the island is very different from the one which the Indonesian Government's well-orchestrated propaganda machine has been presenting to the international community.

Hunger, fear, oppression, constant disrespect for human rights and genocide have continued to be the daily "companions" of the Timorese people since Indonesia invaded the territory in 1975, following the civil war launched by the MFA [Portuguese Armed Forces Movement].

In the opinion of the leaders of the Timorese community, the relative indifference of Portuguese officials to the Timor situation was a determining factor in strengthening Indonesia as the invading power, despite the constant struggle of the Timorese people.

Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao's recent address to the United Nations was also mentioned. According to the community, the address had great repercussions in East Timor and even forced the invading forces to strengthen their security system, fearing a generalized revolt.

Regarding the next actions to solve the problem of the former Portuguese territory, the community reported that there will be a meeting of the UN Special Commission on Human Rights, during which an Amnesty International report will be presented on the disappearance of Timorese citizens.

Also important to the refugee community is the initiative of a group of U.S. senators and representatives, who are documenting for presentation to the American people the true picture of the genocide in Timor, very different from the "slogans" which Indonesia has been presenting to the public.

6362

CSO: 3542/35

## BRIEFS

TIMORESE PRISONERS FREED--Tokyo (TEMPO)--According to reports out of Djakarta in the Japanese press, the Indonesian authorities should release, by phases, 4,000 inhabitants of the former Portuguese colony of East Timor, who are being held on the remote island of Atauro, an arid zone a few kilometers from Dili. The report is the first official admission that the remote island has been used as an internment camp following the Indonesian annexation of East Timor. A correspondent of the Indonesian news agency ANTARA, who recently visited East Timor with other Indonesian newsmen, writes that the security forces separated FRETILIN [Revolutionary Front for East Timor Independence] activists from their innocent families, resulting in the so-called Atauro case, in which foreigners accused the Indonesian Government of isolating the Timorians as in earlier times it had isolated radical communists on the island of Buru. According to the same reports, the Atauro prisoners will be transferred to other locations where they will not be "reexploited" by FRETILIN, which suggests that the Timorians will not be permitted to return to their native villages. According to military sources cited by ANTARA, there are still 200 FRETILIN guerrillas in the mountainous areas of the island, with 100 weapons and limited ammunition. The Indonesian authorities, say the same sources, are not planning any offensive against them, since the guerrillas are accompanied by a number of innocent people. [Text] [Lisbon TEMPO in Portuguese 27 Jan 83 p 21] 6362

CSO: 3542/35

SARAVANE PARTY LEADER PROFILED

Vientiane MEGNING LAO in Lao Nov 82 p 9

[Interview with Comrade Am-Kha Souvannamithi, Saravane Provincial Representative Attending the Third Party Congress on the Occasion of Its Opening, date and place not given]

[Excerpts] On the occasion of the opening of the LPRP Third Party Congress MEGNING LAO interviewed Comrade Am-Kha Souvannamithi, a full representative of the people of Sraavane Province who was attending this historic congress, concerning her work.

MEGNING LAO: Comrade Am-Kha, how old are you and where is your hometown?

Comrade Am-Kha: (smiling shyly) I am 38 this year. I was born in Ban Dong Mon, Samia Canton, Vapi District, Saravane Province.

MEGNING LAO: What are your responsibilities?

Comrade Am-Kha: I am a provincial party committee member, and I guide the LPRP Youth Union work.

MEGNING LAO: In what year did you take part in the revolution?

Comrade Am-Kha: I joined the ranks of the revolution on 8 March 1966.

MEGNING LAO: That was the same time as the International Women's Day celebration. What did you do next?

Comrade Am-Kha: (laughing a little) In 1967 I was assigned by the party committee to mobilize the people in Saravane District. "Mobilization" was new at that time. I had not yet had any experience in it. Because of my belief in the party's leadership and confidence in myself I decided to accept this work, and carried it out until I succeeded by doing and learning at the same time. Another thing was that in that year I put my energy into mobilizing young men and women to voluntarily serve the nation in the ranks of the army. In 1969 I was selected as a member of the district party committee and also was made responsible for the Lao Patriotic Women's Association at my district level.

After 3 years of these responsibilities, in 1971 I was selected to be a member of the provincial party committee and given responsibility for the Youth Union and the Lao Women's organizations.

In all the work that was assigned to me, no matter how difficult and complex it was, I have tried to struggle through by believing that if I worked and studied at the same time I would be able to fulfill the assignment.

9884

CSO: 4206/41

## LOUANG NAMTHA LAO THEUNG PARTY ORGANIZER PROFILED

Vientiane MEGNING LAO in Lao Nov 82 pp 8-9

[Article Concerning Women's Full Representatives Who Attended the Third Party Congress by Thongsavan Vonghathep: "Comrade Yong, Woman Cadre of the Hok Race"]

[Excerpts] Our leader's words, "a party member must always put his life close to the mass organization and mingle with the population base," have been deeply rooted in the ideas and spirit and have become the actual deeds of Comrade Yong Bouapaseut, who has the blood of the Lao Theung race flowing in her veins. She was a representative of those who had carried the flag of Louang Namtha who attended the LPRP Third Party Congress.

Comrade Yong Bouapaseut, 42, was born in Ban Saken, Saken Canton, Na Le District, Louang Namtha Province. She entered the ranks of the revolution on 1 May 1960.

For her primary participation in the revolution she was assigned to be a mobilization cadre to mobilize the people, though she didn't even know what [the first letter of the alphabet] was. However, this Hok race young lady had decided to fulfill her work. She worked and studied. She studied the actual movement, the specialized task, and culture at the same time. With her true ambition and perseverance, it was not long before she was able to read and write and study all the documents sent to her from the higher echelons. [This was] the starting point of her life as a mobilization cadre!

Comrade Yong continued to infiltrate into the enemy-held area and taught ideology to those who were exploited; she boosted the hatred and patriotism of those who were beaten and tortured by the enemies.

The building of a revolutionary base in "Tang La" Canton was the fruit that confirmed the certain ideology and the good deeds that Comrade Yong left for the memory of the nation.



It was too bad the American imperialists had invested in training a great many bloodhounds (the second headquarters of the Royal Lao Army) in order to find the Lao Patriotic Front's mobilization cadres. However, those dogs could not track her at all.

[When] Comrade Yong had solidly set the revolutionary location in the enemies' rear, she then returned to her unit with a meaningful smile.

In 1966 the enemies searched to arrest and kill the Patriotic forces more intensely than before by land as well as from the air. However, Comrade Yong made her trips back and forth in order to set up the secret revolutionary [bases].

Oh, heavens! This was the year she had a baby. However, because of the ideology of the party, the country, the people, and the Lao women, and for training herself in mass organization, no matter day or night, wherever she went one of her shoulders carried her baby, and the other one carried a document case going from one house to another tirelessly. The only thing she wanted was for the people to awaken to clearly see the crimes of the imperialists, the invaders, the running dogs, and for the people to deeply absorb the party policies. This would be enough for her. No matter how hard it was for her to endure, she was happy.

In 1968 Comrade Yong was appointed to be a committee member of the Lao Patriotic Women's Association in Na Le District, Louang Namtha Province.

Na Le is a mountainous district. It was far from the guidance of the higher echelons. Its communications route is up the mountains and down the marshes. Also, many races lived among each other. Most of them engaged in slash and burn cultivation and swidden rice growing.

During the enemy's rule no Lao women in this area even knew the alphabet. After Na Le was liberated in 1968 and having learned the advantages and disadvantages Comrade Yong Boupaseut rushed to set up the Lao Patriotic Women's Association in 11 cantons. First it was only the framework. However, through actual all-out activity Comrade Yong fought [with her] sweat to widen the women's organization and to progress to a place of both quality and quantity. This demonstrated all levels of the women's [progress] in the district as a lively driving force, a driving force for defending their own land, for limiting and narrowing the movement of spies and the local reactionaries, and for maintaining security in the areas of their own responsibility.

In 1979-1982, besides being responsible for the Lao Patriotic Women's Association, Comrade Yong Boupaseut also joined the district party committee and was responsible for the Youth Union work.

Though her knowledge of culture was not high she decided to struggle through. She always thought that the party and administrative work would be strong and stable because of the participation of the masses. Therefore, in order to effectively carry out the party's affairs she was deeply involved in the mass organizations. She acknowledged that if we want to effectively carry out all the party's policies, first of all, there must be a mass organization to support it. Thus, she has been mingling with the population base. She thinks this is the work she cannot do without.

This is only a small achievement of Comrade Yong Boupaseut.

9884

CSO: 4206/41

OUDOMASI WOMEN'S CONGRESS SELECTS TRIBAL MINORITY LEADERSHIP

Vientiane MEGNING LAO in Lao Nov 82 pp 2, 5

[Domestic News Column: "Oudomasi Women's Congress"]

[Text] To improve the organization to steadily and unfailingly become strong, in early November 1982 the Oudomasi Patriotic Lao Women's Association committee held its second official meeting in the provincial club in order to summarize the 7-year achievements and to select a new administrative committee for the Patriotic Lao Women's Association.

The honored guests were Mrs Khampheng Bouphe of the party central committee and chairman of the mobilization committee that set up the national Patriotic Lao Women's Association; the Louang Namtha Women's Association led by Mr. Chan Bounmi, secretary of the provincial party committee and also the provincial administrative chairman of that province, along with over 70 members of the Lao Women's Association who came from 8 districts of production bases and units subordinate to the province. Moreover, a representative of the Lao Women's Association of nearby Phong Saly Province also attended.

After the ceremony the chairman summarized the detailed political report for the past 7 years. The Lao Women's Associations of the two provinces took their turns expressing their views to the congress and later so did the representatives from many different sections. Then the congress voted to select the new administrative committee. From a total of 19 comrades who ran for election fifteen were selected: 4 Lao Loum, 6 Lao Theung and 5 Lao Soung.

At the end Mrs Khampheng Bouphe, a member of the party central committee, and Chan Bounmi representing the provincial party committee, took turns giving speeches to the attendees. Both praised the great achievement the members has scored in the past, and also emphasized women's roles and child rearing in all areas. Moreover, they asked all women to be alert to be ever ready to work against all the destructive tricks of the reactionaries. Those who are in combat areas especially must be ready to determinedly take part in defending their beloved land to be steadily strong.

9884

CSO: 4206/41

EDITORIAL: US, ASEAN ARE LPDR ENEMIES

Vientiane HENG NGAN in Lao Nov 82 p 2

[Editorial]

[Excerpt] Nowadays Lao women of all races know very well that after we received the brilliant light from the LPDR Third Party Congress our country has advanced to a new [level]. Along with these victories, the American imperialists, Beijing reactionaries, ASEAN and the Lao exiled reactionaries, are still stubbornly infiltrating along the border. They use psychological warfare to sabotage the ideology continually hoping to destroy our country. They hope to destroy the fruit we achieved by our revolutionary [approach]. For example, they made us women lose our true essence. Therefore, the Lao women who inherited the heritage of diligence and bravery will not yield and will not let themselves be slaves to serve our ancestors' enemies. Therefore, MEGNING LAO believes that our Lao women of all races will together succeed in the work assigned by the organization, and will be more aware than ever before in order to together victoriously advance our nation into socialism according to the high and valuable philosophy of the LPRP.

9884

CSO: 4206/41

SWEDISH AID PROJECT AT NAM SOUNG IN 'CHAOS'

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 24 Dec 82 p 11

[Article by Peter Bratt]

[Text] Economically, Laos is entirely dependent on a steady supply of imports over the railroad that runs from Bangkok to Nong Khay. A border closing like the one in the summer of 1980 quickly has disastrous consequences. It takes weeks and sometimes as long as a month for a tank truck to reach Vientiane from Da Nang in Vietnam. And the harbor at Da Nang is not dredged, so ships cannot reach the wharf. Imports from Vietnam via Highways 9 and 13 will be no more than a safety valve in the foreseeable future. Laos has neither a coastline nor railroads.

SIDA [Swedish International Development Authority] has delivered 30 million Swedish kronor worth of equipment to the dam construction site on the Nam Soun River 30 miles north of Vientiane, the Lao capital. That dam was to provide irrigation for 7,500 hectares, but only the plans remain today. The dam is a fiasco. The new government wanted everything immediately. Instead, many projects have come to precisely nothing.

Nounkham Saysanavong, chairman of the irrigation committee, sat on a log at the foot of the huge embankment of reddish-yellow earth and pointed to the engineering drawings. He knows all the figures by heart.

"The dam will hold 275 million cubic meters of water, and 7,500 hectares of land will provide two harvests every year. The water level will vary between 190 and 179 meters," and so on.

By walking to the top of the embankment and looking south, one can see all the flat land that Dam Enterprise No 2 dreamed of being able to irrigate. The landscape disappears in the haze.

But there is not going to be any more water than the trickle that now runs through the "main channel" in the dam's northwest corner and waters 300 hectares. The project was planned wrong from the start. The embankment was poorly designed and would not withstand the stresses. No one figured out how drainage should be

handled. Moreover, the main channel must be lined with cement at very great cost to keep all the water from disappearing in the sandy soil.

Sweden is now refusing to invest another one in addition to the 30 million kronor that were used up between 1978 and 1980. First there will have to be clear proof that the project is feasible, and today no one thinks it is.

In 1980, Laos took all the equipment that had been bought with that money and sent it to Highway 9, which links Laos with the Vietnamese port city of Da Nang. The highway is of great strategic importance and needed to be improved. All the equipment and all the workers have remained there since then.

So the earthen embankment on the Nam Soung will stand where it is until, probably, the rain washes it away. The chairman of the irrigation committee says that construction has stopped because the Thai embargo policy is preventing Laos from importing the 5,800 tons of cement and 1,300 tons of reinforcing iron needed to line the dam. He says nothing about the report by the International Agricultural Development Fund and SIDA concerning the conditions for continued support.

#### Many Fled

The dam at Nam Soung says a lot about Lao difficulties in transforming a backward agricultural country into a modern industrial state.

Since the revolution of 1975, about 10 percent of the 3.3 million people who lived there at the time have fled. Their number included the military, the well educated, and those owning land. But poor farmers also fled the forced collectivization of the land, which was halted in 1979. By then, 20 percent of the land had been collectivized instead of the planned 80 percent. Since then, the regime has moved very cautiously. "Private capitalism" is still allowed.

It is not strange that the regime wanted to show the people quick results after 197 years of foreign oppression and exploitation, even though most of the technical, legal, and administrative know-how had fled the country. Nor is it strange that SIDA considered it important to help one of the world's absolutely poorest countries with money.

Swedish aid to Laos totaled 245 million kronor through 1982. Every year we add another 55 million. That is one-seventh of the total aid to Laos.

Swedish aid began as emergency assistance and then turned into import subsidies, meaning that the Lao themselves decided what the money should be used for. SIDA felt that the Lao themselves knew best what they needed.

The result was bulldozers, road graders, forestry machines, dumpers, trucks, industrial trucks, and tractors. Among other things, Sweden delivered 70 tank trucks in 1977. The regime was in a hurry and saw high technology as the short-cut to development. The Lao emblem is pathetic testimony to that: two golden-yellow ears of corn framing a gushing power plant, an expressway, irrigated ricefields, forest plantations, and an industrial wheel.

SIDA expected the government to see to it that the equipment was taken care of. But the machinery stopped working because of negligence and the lack of maintenance and repairs. The wretched roads quickly tore it apart, and the tank trucks were destroyed because their chassis were too weak. And some equipment simply stands there because there is no fuel.

Sweden has now built a repair shop known as Kilometer 14 at a cost of 20 million kronor. No more money will be provided for new purchases until there is a binding guarantee of maintenance.

A very great deal of work will be required to make the roads passable even during the rainy season, which lasts from May to October, and to get them into such a condition that vehicles will not be torn apart as though they had been run through a grinder.

Funds are lacking today and will be for a long time.

Johan Stanggren of SIDA says: "They themselves have now begun to realize that the bulldozer level is too expensive for them. If they get equipment worth 100 million kronor, that means yearly maintenance costs of 15 million plus a good many more millions for fuel. The entire aid appropriation is being eaten up."

#### Simple Technology

Lars-Erik Birgegard has worked in the Lao administration for a year as a contract employee of SIDA, his job being to produce a study on regional development. He recommends simple technology in the local environment. He says that a long-term perspective must be adopted and that there are really no magic shortcuts to development for a country as poor as Laos. According to him, the proper path consists of agricultural development on a broad scale that will reach as many people as possible with the use of tools the country can afford and the people can take care of--for example, plows that plow deeper.

He says: "Tens of thousands of water buffalo were killed during the war. It would be better to try to replace them than to buy bulldozers that cannot be taken care of. The shortage of buffalo as draft animals means that the areas under cultivation are smaller than they need to be."

The coordinator of Swedish aid to Laos is a former neutralist general, Deputy Minister Khamouame Bouphe. He absolutely refuses to listen to such talk:

"Tractors are excellently suited to the flat land. Higher production levels will never be achieved with buffalo. That is irrational. You don't have buffalo in Sweden, do you? So why should we?"

The Lao government administration functions very poorly. There are no laws or rules governing either the administration of justice or government administration. People do not dare make a decision because they are afraid of making a mistake. The Swedish aid office has been forced to take over parts of the aid project management because rules for purchasing, billing, and banking do not exist. If it had not done so, the projects would have come to a standstill.



## Lessons Learned

SIDA has learned from the Laos case. The example does not show that aid is useless, but it does show that SIDA must plan and study the conditions carefully before money is handed out. Nothing must be given for something that the recipient cannot take care of.

In the case of Laos, one contribution has led to another, and now the country is stuck with equipment and a level of technology that may even be working against the country's long-term development.

In Sweden, there are examples of gigantic billion-kronor projects that went wrong: Marviken and Steelworks 80, for example. At best, it takes a rich country to afford that. In Laos, it is tragic to see the dam at Nam Sount, which cost so much in work and money, and then to go from there to the only big hospital in Vientiane. Adults and children suffer from malaria, parasites, and intestinal diseases. Needed medicines and the simplest instruments are lacking. The hygiene is wretched.

SIDA says that yesterday's failures must not stop future aid. On the contrary, they make efforts to achieve real development twice as urgent.

## Felling Trees for no Purpose

Muong Mai is the largest Swedish aid project in Laos. So far, it has cost SIDA 66.5 million kronor. "A concentration camp," said Ulf Adelsohn in the final days of the election campaign. But that is not how it looks in the warm sunshine. Two former warrant officers in the royal army are cutting down a tree.

The alleged concentration camp is located about 12 miles north of Paksane on Highway 4. Paksane is about 90 miles east of Vientiane on Highway 13.

The roads, their surfacing, and their numbers are important. In Sweden we do not think much about such things. The existence of roads is as natural as the seasons. But in Laos, an asphalt road passable during the rainy season from May to October is a miracle. Private automobiles can be used only in the center of town.

## Cutting Trees by Hand

Muong Mai lies on a large sloped clearing in the forest. It is perhaps a square kilometer in size. It has new wooden buildings for the 2,074 people who work there. There are homes, schools, educational facilities, day care centers, and a large repair shop.

There is also a medical clinic consisting of four steel containers that were delivered already equipped direct from Sweden and screwed together on the spot.

Working here are 750 forestry workers who live with their families. They were once the members of a battalion of royal soldiers. They spent time in retraining camps and were then assigned to these jobs by the government.



We talked for a long time with Oun Kham and Boua Pha, the two warrant officers, who showed us how a tree is felled by hand. They said that they had free housing and that they received 20 kilograms of rice per person and per month. The basic requirement is considered to be 18 kilograms per month. They also received 1,200 kip per month if the group piece rate paid the normal bonus. A kilogram of meat costs 100 kip.

Each family is entitled to cultivate a small plot of land measuring 20 by 50 meters. And the material standard of living surpasses not only that of the normal population but also that of most government officials in Vientiane.

The school is said to have room for all the children: there is a basic school for those between 6 and 11 years of age and a high school for those between the ages of 12 and 17. Oun Kham says that the oldest of his four children--a 17-year-old boy--can choose between becoming a doctor, a mechanic, or a forestry foreman. Both men say that they are happy and intend to stay, but that they can change jobs if they want to.

According to Peter Fogde, the local Swedish manager, eight of the forestry workers left recently because they felt they had found better jobs.

We cannot find anything that contradicts what the warrant officers told us. The schools, teachers, day care center, and nursing home are unquestionably there. Everyone we meet looks well fed. No guards are to be seen, although we know that Vietnamese border posts are in the neighborhood to protect the project from attacks by Thai groups or local so-called guerrillas. Judging from the methods used by the guerrillas--burning schools, murdering teachers sent out to the villages, stealing cattle, and so on--it is more likely that they are sabotage teams paid from Thailand.

The workers presumably had no choice when they were assigned to these jobs. That does not mean that they are necessarily unhappy.

#### Road Too Bad

The purpose of Forest Project No 1--that is, Muong Mai--is to extract and export wood to earn foreign exchange. The purpose of Forest Project No 3, which has so far cost SIDA 40 million kronor, is the same. Muong Mai has progressed the farthest. About 8,500 cubic meters of timber were cut in 1982. The average value of unsawn timber stands at around 1,500 kronor per cubic meter.

The only snag is that the timber cannot be exported.

It is impossible to haul it by truck over Highway 13 to Vientiane, where the only open border station to Thailand--Nong Khay--is located. The road is too bad and does too much damage to the vehicles. The only way out is by barge up along the Mekong River from Paksane. The decision has now been made to acquire barges.

But the Lao authorities have banned exports of round timber. And there are no sawmills that can saw evenly and precisely enough for exports, nor will there be for several years.

The timber that was felled through the end of 1981 was used for the project's own construction work after being sawed at a privately owned sawmill in Paksane that SIDA helped to equip.

#### Sold Locally

The sawn timber that does not go back to the project is sold on the local market or to a plywood factory. Some of it lies rotting in storage.

None has ever been exported. The Swedes are now insisting that the ban on exports of sawn timber be lifted while waiting for the arrival of a sawmill that can saw the wood for export. They are also insisting that the profits, or a sufficient portion of the profits, be returned to the project. The government currently takes all the earnings.

In Laos--which is half as big as Sweden--there are 120,000 square kilometers of woodland suitable for cutting, according to the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, and Irrigation (in Sweden there are 200,000 square kilometers). According to the FAO, which has worked with satellite pictures, there are actually only 35,000 square kilometers of productive forest in Laos. Replanting is progressing very slowly. Instead of the planned 50 hectares, only 4 hectares of forest were planted in Muong Mai in 1981.

SILVICONSULT, which operates the enterprise on SIDA's behalf, hopes, however, that enough money will be set aside for planting over the next few years to make it possible to plant as much as is cut. But that is a pious hope.

A bridge opening up big new logging areas in the Muong Mai project will be completed in March. Then the logging will get underway in earnest. But what will be done with the timber?

Sawing it up for the local market is a terrible waste. The marketing problem has not been solved.

In the opinion of people on the spot, it looks as though the Lao authorities do not even want the timber to be exported. There is speculation as to why. One explanation may be that the Lao are forced to give timber to the Soviet Union in exchange for goods that they could not obtain anywhere else--a form of tied aid from the East.

Another explanation is incompetence. The question marks surrounding the future of the "Swedish" forestry enterprise in Laos are many and big. But in any case, there are several years left--perhaps 10--before it will be possible to export sawn wood, which would provide sizable earnings.

11798  
CSO: 3650/105

VICE MINISTER DESCRIBES AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS, CUBAN AID

Havana GRANMA in Spanish 29 Dec 83 p 8

[Article by Luis M. Arce]

[Excerpts] "The Lao People's Revolutionary Party, highest political authority in the country, put into action as a task of the first order in the present 5-year plan of economic development the improvement of the people's nutrition and with that intention we started the work very early."

The above was stated by the vice minister of agriculture, Bouahong, during an interview with this correspondent.

The vice minister says that the creation of cooperatives facilitates the application of more modern technology and makes the government's overall investments for the purpose of improving the people's nutrition much more profitable and logical. The difference is seen, for example, in the yield of 5 tons per hectare which is obtained from cooperative lands which can irrigate, use fertilizer and other techniques such as deep plowing and raking; while the normal average for the nation is 1.8 tons per hectare.

The Third Party Congress which discussed the present 5-year plan the development of the universal traditions of livestock raising.

Bouathong explains that "this means that the party and the Laotian state are developing at this time a project aimed at creating a capability for livestock raising among rural families to incorporate them in the official program of livestock development. With the help of Cuba we have already created a state cattle station which for us, in addition to the production which is obtained, has an experimental character since for the first time we are applying techniques with great scientific control in animal genetics."

The interviewee adds that "our mission is to insure the adaptation of the animals brought from Cuba to the climatic conditions of our country, and, along these lines, to develop a stable livestock herd which will also supply the cooperatives. From there our interest in creating a capability for livestock raising among rural families."

He explains that "this is of vital importance since livestock development brings with it the creation of pastures, in the cooperatives as well as in the private holdings of families which opt for greater livestock raising.

"We have also requested help from nonsocialist countries with stock raising traditions in order to widen genetic options and grass for feed.

"At the same time we are deeply engaged in the development of our swine herd with examples of high quality. The idea which we have in this respect is to organize state centers--and we have several--to supply a breeding base to the cooperatives and to rural individuals and to develop in them also a tradition in this type of breeding.

"In poultry breeding we are also advancing and in this field the help of Cuba which has sent technicians to our farms and who will help us in the future along with Bulgaria in the creation of new breeds, is noteworthy.

"There are difficulties with feed since the only factory which we have does not have its systems complete and does not operate at full capacity because of multiple problems, among them the unstable supply of raw materials. We are slowly increasing production of corn, cassava, soy beans and other cereals in order to keep on reducing, little by little, imports of these products. In 1981 we produced 20 percent of the factory's needs, this year we are already up to 30 percent and we hope that in the coming year it will increase to 40 percent."

The vice minister explained that "we are working also in the development of water power. But the strategy which we are developing is that of avoiding large investments, to the extent possible. The important thing is to give a rational use to the natural water resources which the country has. We have operated in such a way that each level of public administration resolves their water power projects locally. This means that the locality takes care of its projects at that level, the municipality at theirs and the province at its level. The central government will decide on projects of a wider scope.

"Presently, we irrigate up to 120 million hectares of rice and this figure will increase slowly."

The words of the vice minister of agriculture make us understand--what we had confirmed on our visits--all the damage which 20 years of yankee aggression had caused this country, and how now in relative peace enjoyed by the people, it is increasing its stature to strip society of its semifeudal past and create with the strength of all a modern dynamic nation, by all and for all.

9678

CSO: 4548/2

WOOD, RATTAN CORPORATION PRODUCTION, EARNINGS REPORTED

Vientiane HENG NGAN in Lao 15-31 Oct 82 pp 6, 7

[Article by Vanthong Petvongheung: "Outlook for Wood and Rattan Industrial Corporation"]

[Excerpts] With government funding, and almost 100 percent of the supply materials available domestically, e.g., wood and rattan, the only material that must be ordered from abroad for plywood production is glue. Thus, it can be said that they are 95 percent independent in production. Because of this, the wood and rattan industrial corporation can grow fast and will steadily expand.

In the period of carrying out the first, second and third quarters of 1982, they were able to earn revenues totalling 53,565,589 kip from the production and distribution of plywood, lumber, furniture, household and decorative items made of rattan, wood flooring, broomsticks, and sanded wood. These products are not only sold domestically but are also exported in order to bring a great deal of foreign currency into the country.

Comrade Khampin, chief of the company statistics plan, explained that early this year they further widened the area for tree cutting and "Thoun" rattan. Thus, a new route tens of kilometers long needs to be constructed, e.g., the one in Feung Subdistrict, Vientiane Province. Another thing is that because each transportation route has not yet met the standard, we had only 4 months to transport wood and "Thoun" rattan from the forest to the factory. In the factory itself there were urgent repairs that needed to be done immediately, e.g., the repairs to the steam oven which took over two months to carry out. Meanwhile, they put all their technical energy in and divided up the work aimed in setting up an additional set of ovens for thin sawn wood, a set of wood-cutting machines, and a gluing machine for plywood.

However, the production level of the wood and rattan corporation is increasing every year. For example, the total value of production in 1982 was 105,396,606 kip, which was 379.85 percent over that of 1981. It is expected that the total production value for 1983 will increase by a factor of 3.48 when compared with 1982.

9884

CSO: 4206/41

## BRIEFS

SOAP PRODUCTION--In the period of carrying out the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd quarters of the plan for the workers of the Lao laundry detergent industrial factory under the Ministry of Industry, Handicrafts and Forestry, have determinedly and actively done their specialized tasks. In this period of time they were able to produce 842 tons of laundry detergent valued at 37,679,500 kip. Now they are working hard in order to guarantee the expected figures of their whole year plan; they have to strive to produce 900 tons of laundry detergent. [Text] [Vientiane HENG NGAN in Lao 1-15 Nov 83 p 5] 9884

SAVANNAKHET INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, INCOME--Last October the Savannakhet industry and trade unit held a summary of achievements for the first 6 months of 1982. Those who attended the ceremony were Mr Mok Phoumsavan, a member of the Supreme People's Council along with the party committee, the provincial administrative committee, and a great many personnel in the unit. In the ceremony Mr Khamka, an industrial and trade unit committee member and secretary of the trade union base unit, reported concerning the movement for carrying out the first 6 months of the production plan. He said in part that with encouragement 10 factories are determinedly emulating their production, for example, the plastic bag, electrification, bread, sweets, blacksmith, and fish sauce factories, rice mills, noodle factory, Phin District garment factory, and the Natia salt works. [He also reported on] the purchase and exchange of forest products from the people in different localities, and their export to foreign countries, and the expansion of state stores to 46 locations and 118 collective stores. Thus, in the first 6 months of 1982 they were able to earn as much as 123,444,834 kip as revenue for the government. On this opportunity Mr Khamla Latsoulin, representative of the party committee and the provincial administrative committee, gave a speech in which in part he emphasized the problem of socialist emulation making it wider and deeper than ever before to aim at struggling to carry out the expected figures of the entire year's production plan which the province adopted to be a beautiful success. [Text] [Vientiane HENG NGAN in Lao 1-15 Nov 83 p 13] 9884



FACTORY PRODUCTIVITY, BENEFITS FOR WORKERS--Based on the expected production figures of the garment factory of Vientiane Province, in the last 6 months of 1982 they strived to sew 92,760 garments including western suits, fine work, and [goods] that are sent to be sold in the trade unit. Paying attention to the trade union movement in our factory, this made our cadres, workers and government employees in our factories steadily stronger. Today's actual result is that a person is able to cut out 25 garments and to sew more than 4-7 garments, and also guarantee their quality. Since starting to carry out the plan from 1 July to the end of September 1982 we have been able to carry out the plan by 53.02 percent. For those who have small children and babies the factory has set up a nursery to make it easier for the parents to carry out their work fully. To raise the standard of living, each month the factory sells cooperative goods to help out the families by cutting 25 percent off the original prices. To ensure the health of the cadres, workers, and government employees in terms of sanitary eating habits, the factory set up a communal kitchen to serve good-tasting food to guarantee the taste and sanitation and at inexpensive prices. This means one can have 3 meals a day at only 8 kip per meal. This is the reason that our workers' awakening and struggling tirelessly to carry out their emulation. [Excerpts] [Vientiane HENG NGAN in Lao 15-31 Oct 82 p 9] 9884

PAKSE MARKET PRICES--In the markets whether downtown or in the rural areas a crowd of customers and merchants all flocked to the stores and along both sides of the walkway. Inside, the market was full of merchandise. (I will discuss only consumer products). Twenty kip can buy plenty of delicious-smelling and delicately pounded flat unripe rice. Plenty of oranges, lotus fruit, cabbages, "I-Kou", cucumbers, frogs, and stacks of fish were being sold for 20-30 kip per kg; [the price is] 40-50 kip per one whole chicken or duck, 35 kip per kg of pork, and 10 kip for 3 duck or chicken eggs. [Excerpts] [Vientiane HENG NGAN in Lao 15-31 Oct 82 pp 11, 18, 19] 9884

KHAMMOUAN LUMBER PRODUCTION--From early January to the end of June, though the tree-cutting could not regularly supply the lumber mill, by using whatever amount they had without wasting time [in waiting], the workers of lumber mill no 4 in Khammouan Province achieved the production of 181,361 cubic meters of soft wood, and 23,041 cubic meters of hard wood. The total revenue was 490,332 kip. [Excerpts] [Vientiane HENG NGAN in Lao 1-15 Sep 82 p 7] 9884

CSO: 4206/41

GENERAL HAN: ABOLITION OF SENATE WOULD ENHANCE DEMOCRACY

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 5 Jan 83 pp 1, 12

[Article: "Han Says No Need for Senate Members; Would Be Good for Democracy"]

[Excerpt] The region 4 Commander says not having senators is all right. It is good that their term is expiring. We will be able to support the birth of democracy along the lines of policy 66/1980, which aims at developing democracy. The MP's say that there are loopholes in the elections laws and they urge the Ministry of Interior to fill the holes in order for there to be elections. The government doesn't show sincerity. A government spokesman says there is doubt about whether or not there will be elections.

Lt Gen Han Sinanon was interviewed by reporters at the Danchani Restaurant yesterday afternoon concerning demands for maintaining the powers of members of the senate. He believes that even if our nation does not have senate members in parliament in the future, it could still be a good thing that their term is expiring. We should help each other support the birth of democracy along the lines of policy 66/1980 which aims to develop Thai democracy to the utmost.

Lt General Han said: "It is better if there are many fewer senate members. This will bring about the chance for more representatives from the people at large. If they are not good, they will fall. If the government thinks the parliament is not good, it can dissolve parliament. If there are frequent elections, in the end there will be good people. Therefore I see no need for a constitutional amendment."

To the question of whether there can be peaceful administration if government officials cannot become ministers, but MP's can, Lt General Han answered:

"It is known that they were elected so they should be allowed to be there. This is what the group on the right that wants an amendment believes. But the military supports a democratic system. In the army there must be a spirit of democracy for all."



Lt General Han went on to say: "It is not that I think that if anything goes wrong the military will step in. Even if the government that comes in is short-lived, it is nothing to worry about. The government has its own tools, the dissolving of parliament according to the democratic system. MP's, therefore, probably don't want frequent elections. I believe that if we proceed in this way we will have good people in parliament and set up good government.

I think the government has announced its intention to follow the provisions of the Constitution in all its actions. When parliament's term expires on 21 April, the king will make a royal decree announcing the date of the elections, which will be held within 60 days of that time.

9937

CSO: 4207/67

RECONCILIATION WITH COMMUNIST RETURNEES URGED

Bangkok BAN MUANG in Thai 24 Dec 82 p 4

[Editorial: "The Division That Has Appeared"]

[Text] When the forces in the various regions received the surrender of people designated as co-munist terrorists who had come out of the jungles to surrender, they expressed the firm belief that those individuals could be a force in aiding national development, and some went so far as not to use the term "communist terrorist" for those individuals. But it appears that within the country there is a disparity of opinion that cannot be overlooked and must be analyzed further. It is believed that the communists may be adjusting their strategy for terrorism in the cities.

This is the view of people at various levels, from high-level government officials to ordinary citizens. We believe that everyone has a right to his own opinion. The expression of such opinions is a matter of judgment. In this miraculous case of the "parade of surrendering individuals," we hope that all sides will consider the matter optimistically and not as a loss or a victory as many government units insist.

Before the "parade of surrendering individuals" we recall important people speaking of the change of the law concerning new communist activities. In order to be consistent with the changing situation, since that law had been in use for a long time, the law had to be changed to fit the times. The appearance of such activities may have been an expression of good understanding between the government and the people in the jungles.

We won't judge whether those who are still doubtful are right or wrong, but we believe that the present unity of all the people of the nation after 30 years of mutual misunderstanding should be better appreciated. Problems that arise later should be dealt with as they occur. We should not consider only the negative possibility in the situation.

9937

CSO: 4207/67

GOVERNMENT POLICY CHANGE BRINGS END TO COMMUNIST STRUGGLE

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 29 Dec 82 p3

[Editorial: "The Group Who Will Cooperate To Develop Thailand"]

[Text] The state ceremony at Umphang Airfield, Tak Province on last 27 December 1982 to welcome the communist terrorists of Army Region 3 and Civilian, Police and Military Coalition 34 was publicized all over the Thai Kingdom. We feel that it is an important welcome honoring the approximately 1,000 communist terrorists who surrendered both themselves and their weapons to the government.

From now on, the words "communist terrorist" will not be the name for this group and those who surrender in the future. There is a new term: the group who will cooperate to develop Thailand. Those people will follow government policies and in the future be good citizens of the nation.

We must recognize the fact that the reason the communist terrorists have renounced their tactics and have become people cooperating in the development of Thailand is the changed government policy of using politics to lead the military, instead of using force to kill and suppress them. The government is using political methods to give them a warm welcome with high honors, support and protection rather than, as in the past, denouncing them as cold and cruel war criminals and condemning all their actions. These actions have, in terms of justice, been reconciled completely with the world.

We are pleased with the government's lenient acts in this matter, and hope they will be more successful than forceful suppression, which besides taking Thai lives also has been very costly in terms of our annual budget.

We recall that a foreign communist leader, now deceased, once said, accurately:

No matter how many communists are killed, their numbers will only increase and keep getting larger.

The person who stated this truth was Chairman Mao Zedong of the People's Republic of China, one of the world's masters of communist ideology.

At present the facts have proven that wiping out communist terrorists with arms and military and police force has not been this government's basic policy. Rather it is a policy called 66/1980 to turn our face to find each other, be merciful and friendly with one another and help each other to develop Thailand. This is appropriate to this new name.

We hope the mercy and sympathy and conferring of honors will bring about one thing, and that is peace.

9937

CSO: 4207/67

EDITORIAL URGES ASEAN UNITY ON KAMPUCHEAN PROBLEM

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 25 Dec 82 p 3

[Editorial: "What Will ASEAN Do"]

[Text] Yesterday SIAM RAT printed the news that Vietnam is planning to back Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who will join with Vietnam's Heng Samrin to govern Kampuchea. If this is true, it is a new Vietnamese trick to enable it to extend its influence in Kampuchea. And it is a "hint" that it will not withdraw its soldiers from Kampuchea as the ASEAN nations desire and demand.

Vietnam is "digging a hole to lure the fish" in order to pull Prince Norodom Sihanouk away from the three Cambodian factions that make up the government of Democratic Kampuchea. This is a way of inciting division among the three Cambodian factions. Vietnam certainly hopes that Prince Norodom Sihanouk will be shaken by the proposal.

The reason Vietnam has started the game may be that it believes that it has run out of ways to wipe out the coalition forces of the three factions of the Democratic Kampuchean government in order to implement its plan to seize this territory itself.

In addition, Vietnam may recognize that the financial support of the Soviets may not last now that Leonid Brezhnev is no longer in power.

With an uncertain political position, Vietnam has decided to look for a way out through which it will be harmed the least but will have the greatest effect on the enemy. They are using Prince Norodom Sihanouk as a tool.

It is rather strange that this news was released at the same time that Singapore revealed the news that some European nations, such as Belgium, France and Romania, have suggested that Prince Norodom Sihanouk join the Heng Samrin government of Cambodia, believing that that is the only solution to the Kampuchea problem.

The only question is what action will Norodom Sihanouk, who is the principal in this matter, take?

SIAM RAT urges ASEAN to maintain its original position of asking Vietnam to withdraw all its troops from Kampuchean soil and allowing the Cambodian people to decide their own fates through elections under international supervision.

We would prefer to see ASEAN truly united on a solution to the Kampuchean problem.

Unconfirmed reports state that some ASEAN member nations have secretly contacted Vietnam to support its plan to back Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

We, therefore, would like to see ASEAN sincerely reconsider the matter of ensuring that no member nations secretly gain advantage over other members through such acts.

9937

CSO: 4207/67

CARTOON LAMPOONS PREM, ATHIT RELATIONSHIP

Bangkok PATINYA in Thai 24 Jan 83 p 6

[Text]



CARTOON NOTES RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN DEMOCRACY AND 'EXERCISES'

Bangkok SIAM MAI in Thai 28 Jan 83 p 10

[Text]





## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### ARMY PAPER ON DESIGNATION OF 'HERO' UNITS

BK090705 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 8 Feb 83

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 8 February editorial: "Worthy of Their Glorious Title and Noble Responsibilities"]

[Text] The Council of State recently issued a decision bestowing the title of hero of the people's armed forces on 66 units and 13 individuals of the 5th, 7th and 9th military regions, and of the 8th group of the Truong Son Corps, the B-79 group of the Cuu Long Corps, the navy, the sapper forces, and the general technical department.

The units, cadres and combatants cited for their meritorious services this time are outstanding examples of those performing combat and other official duties along the Truong Son route, on the spratly archipelago, and in friendly Laos and Kampuchea. The illustrious achievements of these hero units and individuals have helped further embellish the glorious tradition of the VPA, who always fight and are always ready to sacrifice themselves for the fatherland's independence and freedom, for the people's happiness, and for the fulfillment of their lofty international duty.

At present, our people are building socialism in a situation in which our country simultaneously enjoys peace and faces the possibility of a war which may break out as a result of the insidious and cruel schemes of the reactionaries among the Beijing authorities, who are in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces. The Chinese reactionaries are waging a multifaceted war of sabotage against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and actively preparing for a large-scale war of aggression aimed at annexing our country and the other Indochinese countries when conditions are ripe.

The glorious duty of our entire armed forces is to resolutely and promptly smash all enemy schemes and maneuvers, defend the borders, preserve the nation's political security, protect the peaceful labor of the entire people and, at the same time, join the armies and peoples of fraternal Laos and Kampuchea in preserving peace on the Indochinese Peninsula. Our cadres and combatants on the frontline are constantly upholding vigilance and valiantly facing the enemy. In so doing, they are performing their sacred duty of defending the fatherland and the people. Those of our cadres and combatants discharging their obligation in Laos and Kampuchea have come to profoundly realize that helping our friends is to help ourselves and that contributing to the

preservation of friendly countries' independence and freedom is to defend our own country's independence and freedom. For this reason, they have satisfactorily carried out all their tasks in friendly Laos and Kampuchea as they would have done in their own homeland.

Fighting and working in inaccessible jungles and mountains, on remote islands and in regions battered by harsh climate, countless numbers of our cadres and combatants have overcome all difficulties and hardships and have perseveringly stayed close to their positions and the people. Creatively applying an array of diversified forms of activities, they have achieved high efficiency in combat, in maintaining combat readiness and in work, and have joined the people in building a beautiful new life.

Many units, cadres and combatants who have operated for many years on the frontline or in Laos and Kampuchea are still perseveringly enduring hardships and privations far from the homeland and the rear area. Standing firm on the battlefield and always confident in the certain victory of the revolutionary cause of their own country and of friendly Laos and Kampuchea, they have fulfilled all difficult tasks entrusted them.

Our fatherland and people highly value the glorious contributions by the cadres and combatants who are performing their duty on the frontline and under the most difficult and harshest conditions, and always reserve for these loyal and devoted sons their solicitous care and profound love.

To be worthy of the trust, love and concern of the party and the people, our cadres and combatants, whether they are discharging their international obligation or performing their duty on the frontline, should always uphold the tradition of the people's army, the spirit of pure proletarian internationalism and revolutionary optimism. They should stand ready to fulfill their important tasks, thereby actively contributing to the preservation of independence and freedom and the building of socialism in our country and in Laos and Kampuchea.

Our people's armed forces are extremely elated at the bestowing of the title of hero of the people's armed forces on various units operating on the frontline or performing their international duty. We consider these awards an honor not only for the recipient units, cadres and combatants but for our entire army. We pledge to make every effort to learn from and emulate the hero units and individuals, to ceaselessly improve ourselves in all respects, to build a modern regular revolutionary army, and to make the most active contributions to fulfilling the two major tasks of the entire people and armed forces, namely to firmly defend our fatherland, to build socialism, and to fulfill our glorious international duty.

CSO: 4209/237

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### NAMelist OF VPA UNITS RECEIVING HERO TITLES

BK101010 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] Following is the namelist of units, officers and men who have been awarded the VPA hero titles:

#### Units:

1. Infantry group B, 9th military region.
2. Infantry unit B-09, group B-79.
3. 24th infantry unit, group B-8, repeat winner of the VPA hero title.
4. 95th infantry regiment, 5th military region, repeat winner of the VPA hero title.
5. 31st infantry regiment, group B-79, repeat winner of the VPA hero title.
6. 157th infantry regiment, Cuu Long Military Corps [Binh Dqoanf].
7. 82d infantry regiment, group C-8.
8. 686th border defense regiment, Cuu Long Corps.
9. 185th regiment, Truong Son Corps.
10. Naval group M-01.
11. Naval group M-46.
12. Infantry group 7703, 7th military region.
13. Infantry group 9901, 9th military region.
14. VPA general staff unit 817.
15. 1st infantry battalion, 95th regiment, 5th military region.
16. 3d infantry battalion, Ba Gia regiment, 5th military region.
17. 5th infantry battalion, 20th regiment, 9th military region, repeat winner of the VPA hero title.
18. 7th infantry battalion, 3d regiment, 9th military region, 3-time winner of the VPA hero title.
20. 3d infantry battalion, group 9901, 9th military region.
21. 3d infantry battalion, group 9904, 9th military region.
22. 263d infantry battalion, group 9906, 9th military region.
23. 1st infantry battalion, group 7703, 7th military region, 3-time winner of the VPA hero title.
24. 14th infantry battalion, group 7701, 7th military region.
25. 3d infantry battalion, 812d regiment, group B-79.
26. 3d infantry battalion, 1st regiment, Cuu Long Corps.
27. 5th infantry battalion, 157th regiment, Cuu Long Corps, repeat winner of the VPA hero title.

28. 6th infantry battalion, 157th regiment, Cuu Long Corps, repeat winner of the VPA hero title.
28. 6th infantry battalion, 165th regiment, Cuu Long Corps.
29. 7th infantry battalion, 10th regiment, Cuu Long Corps, repeat winner of the VPA hero title.
30. 712d infantry battalion, 165th regiment, Cuu Long Corps.
31. 7th infantry battalion, 3d regiment, T-8 Corps, repeat winner of the VPA hero title.
32. 2d border defense battalion, 688th regiment, group B-79.
33. 218th border defense battalion, Cuu Long Corps.
34. 27th reconnaissance battalion, group B-79.
35. 35th battalion, unit N-72, 3-time winner of the VPA hero title.
36. 15th engineer battalion, group B, 9th military region.
37. 15th engineer battalion, group B-79.
38. 25th engineer battalion, Cuu Long Corps.
39. 63d auto-transportation battalion, 32d regiment, technical general department.
40. Medical battalion [no unit number given], 9th military region.
41. 23d medical battalion, group B-79.
42. 9th infantry company, 9th battalion, 5th military region.
43. 5th infantry company, 26th battalion, 5th military region.
44. 2d infantry company, 5th battalion, 5th military region.
45. 5th infantry company, 31st regiment, group B.79.
46. 1st infantry company, 429th regiment, group B.79.
47. 3d marine company, naval group M-01.
48. 2d marine company, naval group M-01.
49. 3d sapper company, 5th military region.
50. 7th sapper company, sapper command.
51. 1st reconnaissance company 9th military region.
52. 18th 12.8mm antiaircraft gun company, group T, 9th military region.
53. 23d medical company, group B-39, Cuu Long Corps.
54. 24th medical company, group T-8.
55. 53d medical company, group T-8.
56. 3d company, 509th regiment, Truong Son Corps.
57. 1st treatment team [Dqooij Dqieeuj Trij], rear department, 9th military region.
58. 2d treatment team, rear department, group B.79.
59. 25th construction unit, Truong Son Corps.
60. Ship No 232 naval group M-27.
61. 2d independent detachment [Phaan Dqooij], group T-8.
62. 13th independent detachment, group T-8.
63. 1st independent detachment, group C-68, T-8 corps.
64. 1st independent detachment, 176th regiment, group T-8.
65. 5th independent detachment, unit B-24, group T-8.
66. Xuan Gia independent detachment, group T-8.

Individuals: 1. Fallen combatant (Nguyen Van Thuyen) alias (Dung), second lieutenant, commander of 3d company, 179th battalion, group 9904, 9th military region. Residence: Thanh Thoi, Mo Cay, Ben Tre Province.

2. Fallen combatant (Bui Xuan Tiet), second lieutenant, deputy commander of 21st reconnaissance company, 1st regiment, group C Cuu Long Corps. Residence: Lien Son, Duong Son, Ha Son Binh Province.
3. Fall combatant (Nguyen Van Tan), third lieutenant, deputy commander of 2d company, 44th battalion, 176th regiment, group C-8. Residence: Thuan Hoa, Tuyen Hoa, Binh Tri Thien Province.
4. Fallen combatant (Nguyen Van Su), senior sergeant, deputy commander of 1st company, 263d battalion, 9th military region. Residence: Phan Khanh, Chau Thanh, Ben Tre Province.
5. Fallen combatant (Quach Van Tham), sergeant, deputy leader of a reconnaissance platoon, 21st company, 429th regiment, group B-79. Residence: Man Duc, Tan Lac, Ha Son Binh Province.
6. Fallen combatant (Tong Duy Tung), leader of 2d squad, 572d platoon, naval group M-01. Residence: Dong Phong, Tien Hai, Thai Binh Province.
7. Fallen combatant (Nguyen Van Ngo), private first class, deputy platoon leader, 2d company, 502d battalion, 7th military region. Residence: An Phu, Ben Thu, Long An Province.
8. (Trieu Xuan Hoa), senior captain, commander of a reconnaissance battalion of group B-79. Residence: Dong Thinh, Lap Thach, Vinh Phu Province.
9. (Hoang Van Luong), first lieutenant, commander of a sapper platoon, 381st group, sapper command. Residence: Tan Phu, Thanh Son, Vinh Phu Province.
10. (Tran Duc Co), first lieutenant, commander of a reconnaissance company, 27th battalion, group B-79. Residence: An Ninh, Binh Luc, Ha Nam Ninh Province.
11. (Lam Thanh Hong), third lieutenant, deputy political commander, 6th company, 2d battalion, group 9905, 9th military region. Residence: Trong Khe, Thoai Son, An Giang Province.
12. (Duong Duc Thang), third lieutenant, commander of a construction project company [Dqaij Dqooij Trwowngr Coong Trinhf], 5th battalion, Cuu Long Corps. Residence: Quoc Toan, Tra Linh Cao Bang Province.
13. (Nguyen Van Nghia), nurse sergeant, 2d company of a reconnaissance battalion, 9th military region. Residence: Tan My, Tra On, Cuu Long Province.

CSO: 4209/237

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### CHEMICAL CORPS OPENS 1983 TRAINING CONFERENCE

BK091217 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] To evaluate the results of training activities conducted in 1982 and to disseminate and promote understanding of the directive on training in the prevention and control of highly destructive weapons [Phongf Choongs Vux Khis Huyr Dieetj Lowms], the chemical corps command has opened its 1983 training conference.

After a year of training and standing combat ready, the capability and knowledge of cadres and soldiers of the chemical corps have been further enhanced, thereby creating conditions for the corps to fulfill all tasks assigned by the higher echelons. However, only low results have been achieved in the training of cadres and soldiers belonging to other armed branches; and adequate attention has not yet been given to implementing plans for training cadres--especially the plan to provide cadres with training in command 2 days per month--the system of inspection, maintenance and refitting on Saturdays, and the repair of technical equipment and means.

The corps' tasks for 1983 consist of providing basic and comprehensive training in a systematic and uniform manner and in accordance with the actual conditions on the battlefield to ensure combat coordination among the various armed branches and services as well as among all types of troops in a situation wherein the enemy uses both conventional and biochemical weapons during the day or at night; and increasing the fighting strength of troops to ensure that they will fulfill their combat missions under all circumstances, in all kinds of terrain and under all weather conditions.

In particular, efforts will be concentrated on carrying out educational activities to ensure strict observance of the law of the state, army regulations and directives on the various states of combat readiness and on correctly implementing all the approved training plans by strictly following the prescribed topics, length of courses and methods so as to standardize training activities.

CSO: 4209/237



## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### EDITOR REVIEWS PRC ARMED PROVOCATIONS

BK111710 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Talk by station editor (Vu Dinh Vinh) on feature program: "Heighten Vigilance in National Defense"]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends! Implementing our government's order, at 0000 on 5 February--the 25th day of the 12th month of the Nham Tuat [the year of the dog] lunar year--our people's armed forces stationed along the entire northern border unilaterally suspended all their military operations as well as other hostile [doois dichj] activities and refrained from discharging fire-arms in the border area. Also on 5 February, the friendship border outpost at the friendship gate in Lang Son was authorized by our government to return to the Chinese side 35 Chinese who had been captured when they illegally intruding into Vietnamese territory, so that they could be reunited with their families during this Qui Hoi [the year of the pig] lunar new year festival. These returned Chinese have confessed to the crimes which they committed while intruding into Vietnamese territory and they have expressed their gratitude to our government and people for having given them humanitarian treatment during their temporary detention and for having let them benefit from the leniency policy.

Thus, while the peoples of Vietnam and China are both joyfully celebrating the traditional Qui Hoi lunar new year festival. We have done our utmost to scrupulously carry out our constructive, fair and reasonable decision of good will with a desire to ease the tension along the border between the two countries and to move toward restoring and normalizing relations between the two countries on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and the settling of all disputes through negotiations.

The Vietnamese Governemnt's decision of good will is being scrupulously implemented by the Vietnamese people's armed forces stationed throughout the northern border, and is winning sympathy and support from a broad section of public opinion, including the Chinese people and soldiers along the Sino-Vietnamese border area.

Pursuing their hostile policy against Vietnam, the reactionary Beijing authorities have, however, missed no opportunity to force Chinese soldiers to follow their criminal path. As has happened over the past few years, this time they have made slanderous charges against us, using this occasion as an excuse to stubbornly turn down our proposals.

History shows that during the previous Tan Dau and Nham Tuat [the year of the chicken and the year of the dog] lunar new year festivals, the enemy used to take advantage of our good will to resort to trouble-making and sabotage tricks. Therefore, while organizing festive lunar new year celebrations for their cadres and combatants, our people's armed forces along the northern border must ensure good combat readiness, heighten vigilance, provide security for the local people during their celebrations, and constantly safeguard the fatherland's territories.

This year the above-mentioned tasks are to be carried out at a time when the enemy, still in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, continues to conduct a multifarious war of sabotage against our people. During 1982 alone, the Chinese authorities let their soldiers take part in 400 of intrusions, provocations and cases of sabotage against our country's various border provinces. In addition to their previous illegally-occupied areas. They grabbed our land in many new areas for illegal farm cultivation. More than 6,000 armed Chinese boats encroached upon our territorial waters. Chinese airplanes flew more than 6,000 missions over the common border and, on many occasions, intruded into our air-space.

In addition, they also constantly carried out their psychological warfare activities in a very perfidious manner, stepped up their efforts to infiltrate their spies and commandos into our country, used reactionary elements to set up bandit-style bases for sabotage activities along the border area, and so forth. Thus, how could our armed forces and people fail to be aware of such a situation?

It is of especial note that a few days ago, a leader of the Chinese military machinery resorted to hooliganism against Vietnam. Copying Deng Xiaoping's style, Yang Dezhi, chief of the Chinese armed forces' general staff, made many statements smacking of great-Han expansionism and hegemonism. Upon concluding his 9-day visit to Thailand, Yang Dezhi arrogantly threatened that should Vietnam dare to attack Thailand, China would not just sit watching it with hands folded. Hanoi would have to face retaliation for such action.

It is reported that, coinciding with Yang Dezhi's visit to Thailand, a Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman and Beijing propaganda mouthpieces fabricated a slanderous charge that Vietnamese armed forces in Kampuchea had attacked a civilian refugee camp inside Kampuchea territory. Our responsible authority has issued a statement totally rejecting this slanderous charge and pointing out that Kampuchean revolutionary armed forces have full authority to appropriately punish the criminal actions of the remnant Pol Pot army and the Khmer reactionaries who, armed and fed by Beijing, are using their sanctuary in Thailand as a staging area to make repeated intrusions into Kampuchean territory.



All the above-mentioned actions were aimed at covering up the real purposes of Yang Dezhi's visit to Thailand and the crafty tricks of Beijing, which is seeking ways to force Thailand and other ASEAN countries to exercise a policy of confrontation with Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries.

What Yang Dezhi did in Thailand is known to everyone. The chief of the Chinese armed forces' general staff came to that country with no purpose other than discussing a plan to oppose Kampuchea and Vietnam, and making Thailand further involved in China's adventurous policies against the regional peace and security.

They resorted to threats against Vietnam at a time when Vietnam was making its good will gestures with a desire to let the people on the border between the two countries enjoy the Qui Hoi lunar new year festival; at a time when we are about to recall the fourth anniversary of the Chinese war of aggression against Vietnam on 17 February 1979; and also at a time when in Beijing, the top ruling circles in Zhong Nanhai are flattering and having drinking parties with a representative of U.S. imperialism in the hope of increasing the reactionary collusion between China and the United States.

It is clear that the Beijing ruling circles have exposed their inherent frenzied enmity against Vietnam. They have deliberately forgotten the fact that we have good will and are strong enough to prevent any one from infringing upon Vietnam's sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity. They have not yet drawn a lesson from the humiliating retreat of 600,000 Chinese troops during their February 1979 war of aggression against Vietnam. Ironically, Yang Dezhi, who has just made the above-mentioned arrogant threats, was then the commander of the defeated Chinese force that launched the pirate aggression. This was an unforgettable lesson for the aggressive reactionaries indeed.

CSO: 4209/237

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### BORDER TROOPS PARTICIPATE IN ECONOMIC CONSTRUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Pham Cao Dinh: "Border Security Troops Assist the People in Production, Maintain Security Along the Border"]

[Text] To meet the five goals of the army's major campaign and the emulation norms that have been assigned to them, the border security units along the border and seacoast and on the islands have regularly been serving as the command staffs of the various party committee echelons and governments in security work and have joined local troops in strengthening and building the political base and establishing 15 more militia and self-defense platoons, with which they have been working to patrol and protect the border. The various units have taken the initiative in coordinating with militia forces in uncovering and stopping many cases of infiltration and murder by the enemy, capturing many enemy troops and confiscating their weapons and documents.

Together with the militia troops of the ethnic minorities, public security forces and friendly units, the border security units have conducted emergency patrols at key places, tightly managed traffic along the roads and trails to the border, completed entry and exit procedures for thousands of persons crossing the border and uncovered and dealt with a number of cases involving illegal border crossings and trade. The cadres and soldiers of the reconnaissance units have mobilized the masses to maintain close contact with the people, cling to their area of operation and, together with the various villages, hold many meetings at which more than 10,000 persons have studied current events, the policy of the party and the laws of the state with a view toward heightening their vigilance and making them determined to defeat the psychological war and the multi-faceted war of sabotage of the enemy. They have also propagandized and encouraged the compatriots of the ethnic minorities to adopt settled lives and clear land for production. Cadres and soldiers have helped localities by spending thousands of mandays participating in local economic construction, for which they have been commended by the party committee echelons and local governments.

In conjunction with their security and combat readiness tasks, the border security units have also concerned themselves with providing advanced training in politics, military affairs and professional matters to cadres in order to improve their ability to organize, command and manage their units and provide good training to meet combat and border security requirements.

## MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

### BRIEFS

**BORDER FORCES ACTIVITIES REPORTED**--The border defense forces units of Hoang Lien Son Province, constantly aware of the situation and their own tasks, have taken the initiative in formulating plans for independent combat and coordination with other forces. They have regularly fortified trenches and combat positions and strictly carried out the various systems concerning situation reports, patrol and guard duties; duty officers and daily combat alerts with a high sense of combat readiness. The various reconnaissance and mass proselyting teams have held fast to their areas of responsibility and targets, acting as a staff for the local party committee echelons and administrative bodies in the struggle against the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage. Meanwhile, the armed units have intensified patrol activities along the border and joined the local armed forces and people in detecting and tracking down infiltrating commandos and spies to safeguard national sovereignty and security along the border. Good results have been achieved in the training of cadres. The 4th and 7th battalions met 100 percent of the requirements in executing target practice lesson Nos, 2, 3 and 5 with live ammunition; and 75 percent of the soldiers scored ratings of fair or good. [Text] [BK091145 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 8 Feb 83]

**BORDER FORCES TASKS REPORTED**--In spite of the vast area under their responsibility and of the shortage of means, the party committee and command echelons of the Vung Tau-con Dao special zone border defense forces have successfully motivated cadres and soldiers to closely unite and coordinate with the naval, security, militia and self-defense forces in order to carry out their tasks satisfactorily. In the past, units of the forces have conducted searches of more than 36,000 boats at anchor or on the move, screening more than 131,000 persons passing through their area of responsibility; and discovered and dealt with nearly 320 cases involving violations of border defense zone regulations. Working in coordination with other forces, they have organized 78 sea, land and offshore island patrols, safely covering a total of more than 3,000 km. [Text] [BK091113 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 8 Feb 83]

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## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

### KAMPUCHEAN PARTY HEAD WRITES ON SITUATION IN KAMPUCHEA

Hanoi NHUNG VAN DE HOA BINH VA CHU NGHIA XA HOI in Vietnamese No 8, 1982  
pp 8-13

[Article by Heng Samrin, General Secretary of the Kampuchean Revolutionary People's Party and Chairman of the Council of State of Kampuchea: "Three Years on the Path of Revival"]

[Text] The journal NHUNG VAN DE HOA BINH VA CHU NGHIA XA HOI [Problems of Peace and Socialism] requested comrade Heng Samrin, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean Revolutionary People's Party and Chairman of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, to write about the situation in Kampuchea and the activities of the Party. We have below printed the answers we received.

Question: We would like to know how you and the Kampuchean Revolutionary People's Party evaluate the present situation in Kampuchea. Please tell us about the characteristics of the situation in Kampuchea after everything your homeland has had to endure. In what direction is the situation developing?

Answer: As you know, the people of Kampuchea should have lived in peace, independence, and freedom after the victory of 17 April 1975. But then the traitorous Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique usurped political power in Kampuchea after they became puppets who served the interests and doctrines of Beijing's hegemonism. Crudely distorting and slandering Marxist-Leninist doctrine, they waged a war of aggression against Vietnam, provoked armed conflicts on the Laotian and Kampuchean borders, carried out an unprecedented genocide campaign in Kampuchea, and killed more than 3 million Kampucheans. Faced by annihilation, no one could feel safe. The Pol Pot clique treated the people like animals and sacrificed their lives for the Maoists' inhumane policy of annihilating the Khmer people. Our people passed through a dark period during which they were in real peril of being erased from the face of the earth.

On 7 January 1979 the people of Kampuchea, with the selfless aid of the Vietnam People's Army, overthrew the yoke of the Pol Pot clique, brought about true freedom for Kampuchea, and opened the way for national restoration. A new era, that of inevitable victory, began and was recorded in the nation's history.

The principal result of development in the political-military sphere to date has been that the government of the People's Republic gained control of the entire nation and provided security for the people.

Of course, the Beijing hegemonists and expansionists, in league with the U.S. imperialists and the other international reactionary powers, still have not ended their activities against the People's Republic of Kampuchea. They have helped and are helping the defeated Pol Pot bandit gangs to carry out armed provocations along the Kampuchea-Thailand border and have surreptitiously sent their lackeys into our country to engage in counterrevolutionary activities, commit sabotage, and create instability. Our enemies are continuing to wage war on the ideological front in hopes of shattering the unity of the Kampuchean people and sabotaging the solidarity between our people and Vietnam and the other fraternal socialist countries. The reactionaries are now obstinately seeking ways to form an alliance to oppose the Kampuchean revolution. Remnant troops of the defeated Pol Pot units and the other counterrevolutionary forces are continuing to infiltrate our border areas from bases in Thailand and are provided weapons and food by Beijing. But our revolutionary armed forces are vigilantly protecting the rights of the homeland and are being continually consolidated and strengthened. The people's armed forces are fully determined to defend the accomplishments of the revolution and, along with the Vietnam People's Army, fight to annihilate the remnant troops of the Pol Pot clique.

The Beijing propaganda organs do not hesitate to use schemes to crudely distort the truth in hopes of deceiving and threatening the people of our country and leading astray public opinion in other countries. They boast that the Pol Pot forces have achieved brilliant accomplishments, when in fact their complete defeat has become increasingly evident. The people of Kampuchea feel only hatred for the Pol Pot troop remnants and are fully determined to completely and permanently eliminate them from the ancient land of Kampuchea.

The year 1981 was a year of great victory for the revolution and saw the elimination of the military threat to the new regime. At the same time, in the enterprise of building the new regime and revitalizing Kampuchea, that was a year in which there were many important events which ensured the stabilization and normalization of life and consolidated the political-morale solidarity of all Kampuchean social strata. The victorious general election resulted in the formation of a National Assembly -- the nation's supreme organ of authority -- and local revolutionary people's committees. Those organs are now in operation. The National Assembly drafted and approved the most democratic and progressive constitution in the nation's history. The National Assembly elected a State Council and appointed a Council of Ministers, the only true and legal representative organs of the people. The Fourth Congress of the Kampuchean Revolutionary People's Party was very successful and delineated our country's revolutionary strategy on the Path of advance to socialism. The Third Congress of the United Front to Construct and Defend Kampuchea met and manifested the increasingly close solidarity of the social forces around the Party and government.



At present we are concerned with consolidating the state administration at all levels -- from the central level down to the village level -- and with implementing the Party's program regarding the building of a new way of life and the protection of the revolutionary accomplishments. That line seeks to win the wide and increasingly strong support of the popular masses.

In fact, the Kampuchean people have truly become the masters of their country. They are becoming increasingly loyal to the thoughts of true socialism, are increasingly determined to follow the chosen path, and are increasingly enthusiastic toward building a new way of life.

Question: Can you be more specific about that? The journal NHUNG VAN DE HOA BINH VA CHU NGHIA XA HOI is published in many countries and the people in those countries receive very little information about life in Kampuchea today. How has the process of recovery in such economic spheres as agriculture, a sphere which is still, we understand, still an extremely important sector in Kampuchea, being carried out? How is it being carried out in industry, which was the object of Pol Pot's insane "anti-city" policy? What accomplishments have been achieved in economic restoration, and what are the difficulties and problems in that sphere?

Answer: The tragedy the people of our country have had to endure caused such horrible devastation that the people of other countries can hardly imagine the conditions when we began to restore the economy. It was a country without cities. There was no money in circulation. There was no individual property whatsoever. Normal family relationships no longer existed. It was a country that was at the same time a concentration camp. Its schools hospitals, and old temples had been transformed into stables, warehouses, and places for mass torture and murder. Intellectuals had suffered heavy losses, and there were practically no engineers, teachers, doctors, or other specialists left alive. Kampuchea is full of graves and even now, even though considerable time has passed, more and more new evidence of crimes is being uncovered. After experiencing that devastation, the restoration had to begin from zero.

Today, anyone who visits Kampuchea can see for themselves the changes that have taken place during the three and one-half years since the overthrow of the reactionary clique. It may be said without exaggeration that for people who had been the victims of genocide and a nation the social structure had been torn into shreds, those changes are very significant. Those changes were the result of the collective efforts of the working people, under the leadership of the Party and with the sincere, prompt assistance of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, the other fraternal countries, and many other international humanitarian organizations.

In 1979, after the liberation, we concerned ourselves first of all with economic restoration. It was necessary to satisfy the most urgent needs of the people. Factories, shops, and other enterprises resumed operations. Markets began to meet again and commerce came back to life. Money was printed and put back into circulation. After only a year the economy had undergone basic transformations and the dark shadow of famine had been eliminated.

More specifically, with regard to agriculture in 1980 the abandoned fields were restored and the cultivated area doubled to 1.4 million hectares. Favorable weather permitted the harvesting of 1.5 million tons of paddy, a three-fold increase over the previous year. In 1981 agricultural production encountered great difficulties because of drought and flooding. But thanks to prompt measures taken by the Party Central committee and the Council of Ministers, and by means of the selfless labor of the production mutual aid teams and the people as a whole, we were able to avoid serious losses. Some 1.35 million hectares -- nearly equal to the previous year's area -- were planted and output was also about equal to that of the previous year. Furthermore, we planted nearly 25,600 hectares of other agricultural crops.

At the same time, the cultivated area has been expanded to the point that it fully meets the nation's grain needs. We have to date restored only half of the prewar cultivated area. Therefore, beginning this year we have set forth the missions of bringing 1 million additional hectares into use, deepening the development of the animal husbandry and fishing sectors, and developing the production of rubber, one of Kampuchea's important exports. For example, in 1981 the area of the rubber plantations was increased from 5,000 hectares to 8,700 hectares and 5,800 tons of rubber were produced. We intend to exchange that rubber for equipment and essential goods. Grain and rubber are the two foundation stones on which we will develop our national economy.

From the very first days we have paid much attention to developing industry and the handicrafts for which Kampuchea had been famous. Some 60 factories and workshops have begun operations and a very large number of small enterprises have been set up to meet the daily needs of the people. The state intends to gradually restore and bring into operation many enterprises in the principal industrial sectors, expand commerce, and develop the financial-banking, postal, communications, and transportation sectors.

In the immediate future we must rely considerably on the friendly and humanitarian aid of foreign countries. For that reason we must pay much attention to developing production in depth and to carrying out an all-round austerity program. Only by that means can we attain, within the next few years, self-sufficiency in fulfilling our essential needs. The hard-working people of our country are entirely capable of attaining that goal.

Question: What we have learned have caused us to be surprised by the great damage done by the Pol Pot regime to culture, education, and public health. How has the restoration of those sectors been carried out?

Answer: The enterprise of restoration, I repeat, has begun in our devastated land. We have gathered together all surviving education cadres. The training of teachers is being carried out at a rapid rate. Schools have been rebuilt on the ruins and have reopened. You can imagine the large scale of those tasks by means of the following data: during the 1980-1981 school year we were able to provide regular schooling for more than 1 million children. There are now 43,000 teachers. The middle school system is operating at all

three levels.\* We have organized a literacy campaign in which more than 400,000 people are participating. Over all, education has developed to the highest level in the history of Kampuchea. The first colleges have begun operation, including the Khmer-Soviet Friendship Technical College and the medical and pharmaceutical departments of the University. Technical middle schools are training skilled workers. Finally, our country has sent about 600 youths to study in the fraternal socialist countries. In turn, those countries have sent to Kampuchea experienced specialists who are providing us with much assistance.

If you go to Kampuchea today you can witness musical, dancing, and singing performances and sporting events, something you could not have done during the Pol Pot regime. Performers, artists, sculptors, and engravers are being trained in art schools. It is especially important to point out the activities of the mobile movie teams, who show movies to many people in the cities and villages all over the country. I would like to note that the pagodas have reopened and resumed operations. No one prevents religious adherents from observing the traditional rites. Mass festival days have returned to Kampuchea, which is perhaps the clearest evidence of the revival of our unique national culture.

We have begun to restore the public health network, beginning with the first-aid stations. In Phnom Penh there are many large medical centers and there is a hospital in each province and zone. There are medical clinics in many villages. Education in sanitation, public health, and disease prevention has been carried out broadly among the popular masses. According to statistics of the public health organ, last year more than 10 million people were given medical treatment. The people's health has clearly improved. Health and love of life have returned to everyone.

Our people have gone all-out to improve living conditions and raise the standard of living. Therefore, the revolutionary forces have been consolidated and the revolution is being led by the National United Front to Construct and Defend Kampuchea.\*\* That is a factor which inspires the people and contributes to educating them in a spirit of patriotism and all-out service to the enterprise of building a new society.

Question: What role does the Kampuchean Revolutionary People's Party play in the national revival? What are the most important problems in the Party's internal work under the present conditions?

Answer: First of all, I want to state explicitly that the Kampuchean Revolutionary People's Party stands firmly on Marxist-Leninist standpoints, plays the leadership role in society, and represents the interests of the working class and all laboring people. We rely on Marxism-Leninism as an international doctrine which points out the path for the liberation of the workers of all nations.

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\* Editor's Note: According to the current system, Level 1 includes grades 1 to 4, Level 2 includes grades 4 to 7, and Level 3 includes grades 8 through 10 (middle school).

\*\* Editor's Note: The Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation was formed in January 1979.



In 1981, as we have said, our Party held its Fourth Congress, delineated our present domestic policy and foreign policy, and determined the foremost objectives in order to gradually advance Kampuchea along the path of socialism and defend the accomplishments of the revolution. The Party and government have determined the directions of the specific tasks and encouraged the working people to implement, and oversee the implementation of, the resolutions that have been set forth. We have paid a great deal of attention to party building, developing the ranks of party members, and expanding the scope of people sympathetic toward the party line. Strengthening relations with the mass social organizations, which benefits the consolidation of relations with the laboring masses, is a very important task.

Among the especially important problems in our present conditions, it is especially important to mention the problem of cadres. That is because nearly all of the party members who were experienced cadres who lived through the arduous struggle against the French and U.S. colonialists were massacred under the genocidal Pol Pot regime. Therefore, along with liberating the nation the mission of building up the ranks of party cadres occupies a foremost position. How successful we will be in carrying out the party line will depend on how we fulfill that mission in the present phase.

The remaining cadres must shoulder many responsibilities. In consideration of that fact and on the basis of the resolutions of the Fourth Party Congress, we place in the forefront the task of supplementing the corps of party cadres and state cadres, who are selected from the positive elements among the workers, the peasants, and the other categories of workers, and from among the youths, students, and patriotic intellectuals. Those ranks include many women. That is a nature which has the characteristic of a principle under our present conditions. The core cadres have drawn in many new forces.

That poses another major mission: cultivating and educating the new cadres. We pay attention to raising their level of political knowledge and to improving their leadership ability, as well as to raising their level of specialization, in accordance with the requirements of one sphere or another. The most widespread educational form is a large variety of short and relatively long courses in which cadres study both specialized and academic subjects. Visits to the fraternal socialist countries have had the great effect of enriching the actual experience of our comrades. The Party, which is concerned with the task of organizing the masses, makes many demands of the cadres but at the same time is concerned about them and encourage them in their difficult work.

Since 1980 we have continually endeavored to consolidate the system of people's administrative organs. The operational effectiveness of those organs was especially improved after the election of the National Assembly and the local revolutionary people's committees. Within the period of a year -- not a very long time -- according to our evaluation many notable achievements were attained in the cadre work. Those results contributed to the more correct implementation of the Party's policies, to improving state management, and to increasing the positiveness of the mass social organizations, from the central level down to the basic level. By that means, while not failing to pay attention to the military sphere the Party has increasingly expanded its activity in the economic-social sphere, in delineating the path and implementing the plans regarding national construction and the improvement of the people's living conditions.

When considering the development and consolidation of the social composition of our cadres we regard that as one of the key factors in building a new way of life, along with the creative labor of people who hate Pol Pot, and the assistance of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, the other fraternal socialist countries, and all peace-loving, justice-loving forces. It serves the defense of our independence, consolidates the people's sovereignty, and continues the revolutionary undertaking of 7 January 1979.

Our people have attained many accomplishments of which we have the right to be proud. All of our plans and thoughts, and our loyalty toward the enterprise of building socialism, are oriented toward multiplying those accomplishments.

Question: Even now the "envoys" of the clique that was overthrown by the people and does not represent anyone still harbor the ambition of speaking for the Kampuchean people on the international scene. Please inform us of the most important features of the international policy you and the legal government of the People's Republic of Kampuchea are implementing.

Answer: The Kampuchean revolution is part of the Indochinese revolution and the world revolution. That is manifested in a key aspect of our foreign policy: the development of relations and cooperation with the socialist countries and the consolidation of the battlefield position of socialism in Indochina.

We regard solidarity with Vietnam and Laos as a strategic line which ensures the continued existence of Kampuchea itself. There are historic precedents for an alliance of our countries to win independence and freedom for the people of each nation. Kampuchea and Vietnam have three times united to assist each other and have three times won victory. Relations between the two countries have been built on the basis of true international socialism, true friendship, and pure motives. Those relations can truly serve as an example of the new-style relations among nations. The people of Kampuchea are determined to protect the solidarity and friendship with Vietnam, as if they were protecting the pupils of their eyes. As long as there are sugar palms in our country the fraternal relations between Kampuchea and Vietnam will be as solid as Mt. Oran.

We value very highly our friendship with Laos. The people of the two neighboring countries drink from the same Mekong River and share good times and bad. Their victories have gone in the same direction: socialism and solidarity.

The fraternal alliance of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos is, in our view, intended to ensure peace and stability in Southeast Asia. We regard that alliance as the most important viewpoint of our strategic foreign policy. It has a secure future and will ensure the complete defeat of the alliance of the Beijing hegemonists, the U.S. imperialists, and other reactionary powers against the People's Republic of Kampuchea and the other Indochinese countries.

The people of Kampuchea are completely devoted to peace. We desire, and will go all-out to create, good-neighbor, normal relations with Thailand and other countries in Southeast Asia, and advocate the resolution of the remaining problems in relations between the Indochinese countries and ASEAN countries by

peaceful means -- by negotiations -- and on the basis of equality. That spirit arises from the proposals of the three Indochinese countries at the conference of the foreign ministers of the three countries held in Vietnam in February 1982, which were intended to achieve peace, stability, and cooperation in our region. Those proposals once again affirmed that the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and nonintervention in one another's internal affairs are the only bases on which to build relations between nations with different social systems and are appropriate to the basic interests of all nations. Our aspiration is to implement that policy continuously and fully.

The fraternal support and aid of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries plays a great role in the attainment of accomplishments in economic-social reform in Kampuchea. Our high evaluation of that support was expressed in Moscow during the recent official trip to the Soviet Union by comrade Hun Sen, a member of the Political Bureau of the Kampuchean Revolutionary People's Party, the Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Kampuchean Minister of National Defense, during which time the 1982-1983 Soviet Union-Kampuchea Cultural and Scientific Cooperation Program was signed. Our people are enthusiastic over the accomplishments of the people of the Soviet Union and the people of the other countries of the socialist community in their stubborn struggle not only to build a new society but also to bring about peace all over the world.

The people regard peace as their most precious property; no matter in what country or in what region of the world they live. Along with all of progressive people in the world, we fully approve of the Peace Program and the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union, which are based on a true desire to eliminate the peril of war, strengthen international security, of that program will permit the lessening of tension in the different areas of the world, including Southeast Asia.

The devilish alliance between the big-nation hegemonism of Beijing and the international reactionary powers headed by the U.S. imperialists has created a special danger for true peace in our region. Its belligerent aspirations and hegemonistic schemes are contrary to reason, international legal standards, and the present political reality. That situation requires everyone who treasures the peace and security of nations must be vigilant, strengthen solidarity, and act positively to prevent military conflict. If that is done, we are confident that victory will always belong to the forces of peace and good-will.

While supporting the nonaligned movement, the Kampuchean People's Republic unites with the nations struggling for peace, national independence, and social progress and is sympathetic toward establishing a new, just world economic order. The stubborn struggle of the working people of the capitalist countries against the yoke of class exploitation, and the national liberation movement against colonialism, racism, apartheid, imperialism, and Beijing hegemonism, have strengthened the internationalism of the Kampuchean people.

Thanks to the implementation of a foreign policy of peace and cooperation, the international position and international relations of our country have been continually strengthened. More than 30 countries and organizations have established official relations with the People's Republic of Kampuchea. We regard that as a great accomplishment, as further proof of the profundity and accuracy of the political line manifested in the present phase and in the resolutions of our Fourth Party Congress.

The Party Congress appealed for the Kampuchean people to hold high the banners of national independence and international solidarity. Those banners show the way for all steps taken by the Party and the working people of Kampuchea to defeat the enemy and encourage us to struggle for a happy, truly socialist future.

5616  
CSO: 4209/221

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

### SECURITY, OTHER DEVELOPMENTS IN PRK BORDER DISTRICT DESCRIBED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Jan 83 p 3

[Article by Pham Xuan: "Commemorating Kampuchea's National Day (7 January): Flowers of Happiness Blossom in Thma-Puoc"]

[Excerpt] The first day we met was also a work day. Du Thuan, a member of the District Party Committee, pointed to a map of the district and happily said to us:

"There are 11 villages in Thma-Puoc District which are rather far apart: it takes about a day to walk from one village to another. The district has a population of 5,675 households -- totalling 23,652 people -- and has a cultivated area of 8,586 hectares, including nearly 1,000 hectares of sown rice and 451 hectares of subsidiary food crop. During the past 3 years, because of a lack of rainfall the cultivation conditions had been difficult, so the district had attained only 85 percent of its area plan. Two villages in the district -- Kothmay and Ta Ben -- cultivated 90 percent of their area and the other villages attained average levels. The reason why there were still difficulties was that the Pol Pot troop remnants continued to engage in surreptitious harassment activities, especially in the border areas. Furthermore, the rainy season arrived late, so sowing and transplanting fell behind schedule. In 1982 there were many rather great transformations. The province concentrated assistance, sent in rice from the interior, and provided seeds and technical help, so the people were able to overcome the difficulties. Another factor was that the security situation improved. The local armed forces did a good job of maintaining security in the border region and intercepted many groups of the enemy. Especially, after the emulation movement to "build a rich and strong home area the people were truly confident in the revolution, and were conscious of vigilance. Many families which were previously afraid of the enemy boldly denounced them and pointed out to the revolution bad elements who were living in the hamlets and villages.

The discussion between us and comrade Du Thuan was interrupted by village cadres who came to report on the 10th rice harvest and the campaign for the people to participate in transporting cargo. We sat listening intently to those comrades' discussions. The district was supervising the 10th month rice harvest while mobilizing thousands of oxcarts to serve the transportation campaign. But none of the village cadres complained. Instead, they registered to surpass the time and work norms assigned them. When they learned that



we had just come from Siem Reap, the village cadres insisted that we visit their villages during the next few days. After everyone left Nong Na Ri and Ho Mun, two girls who worked at the district commercial store arrived and invited us to visit the market. Knowing that comrade Du Thuan was busy with many urgent tasks, the girls and I went on a tour of the district seat. We travelled on a level dirt road. Nong Na Ri informed me that the road had just been built and that the people were building other roads to the hamlets so that, by the end of the year, motor vehicles could go to the most distant villages. The more inaccessible areas could be reached by oxcart. The district was endeavoring to provide each village with a commercial store so that the people would not have to leave the village and waste time. In the past the stores sold only such goods as salt, cloth, and school paper, but this year the general stores were also selling production tools and were forming teams to purchase agricultural products. The coconut and sugar palm seasons were also sources of considerable income for the people. It was not far to the market, but we took a detour to visit the district hospital and the Level-I school. The people seldom came there for treatment because the district had organized mobile public health teams, which enabled the people to remain home to produce. The hospital had 50 beds. Doctors and nurses neatly dressed in clean white medical uniforms were treating the people. The comrade in charge of the public health bureau informed me that the public health network extended throughout the district, that every hamlet had a medical aide, that the mortality rate due to diseases was now very low, and that 99 percent of the newborn children were healthy. All of the families had medicine chests.

The school was situated on a large lot. There were three rows of classrooms which were sufficient for 500 pupils in grades 1 to 5. In the future the district will build a Level-II school. At present the district is sending cadres to study organization so that they can return to implement the district's plans. Upon learning of that we were impressed by the rapid progress being made by the cadres and people there. After the overthrow of the genocidal Pol Pot clique there survived in the district only three nurses and two Level-I instructors, but now the hospital had 37 medical aides and nurses, and the school had 15 instructors, which represented a strong step forward.

I stood on the balcony of a building in which the district security cadres worked, from which it was possible to view the entire market area. There were neat rows of stalls selling all kinds of cloth and goods. The market area was orderly and the merchants were cordial. Kampuchean women, dressed in skirts of many colors and carrying shopping bags, were doing their marketing. Only if one had been present during the first days of 1979 and seen the pale, emaciated women who had been maltreated during the Pol Pot period could one realize the overflowing vitality in a peaceful, happy atmosphere.

I passed by hamlets along the road with newly built houses arranged in straight rows. There could be heard coming from an alleyway the sound of children reciting their lessons aloud, which sounded like group singing. When I watched the rice harvesting in the fields by groups of three to five people, who were diligently harvesting rice in the heat of the day, I noted a prosperous, happy family-like atmosphere. When he saw me coming, Mr. Vun Lieng laid down his sickle, said something to his eldest son, and climbed up onto the bank. Knowing that guests had come from far away to visit his home area, he cordially

invited us to a temporary shed to rest. He pointed to a high pile of rice and said, "This season my family is farming seven hectares and has harvested more than 30 tons, enough for us to eat with some left over to sell to the government so that we can build a house." The old peasant took a draw from a cigarette. His face brightened and he continued, "If we continue to make such progress, next year this area will be very rich. We will no longer be hungry or poorly clothed. We only hope to be able to live in peace."

We asked him, "Do you think that your home area will always be peaceful and happy?" "Yes," he replied, "We have an army and a government, and the assistance of the Vietnamese troops. Especially, the people could never coexist with the cruel Pol Pot troops, for no one can forgive them."

5616  
CSO: 4209/206

## INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

### YANG DEZHI, VESSEY VISITS TO THAILAND VIEWED

BK041710 Hanoi Domestic Service Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Feature: "Heighten Vigilance for National Defense" by station editor (Vu Dinh Vinh)]

[Text] As we reported earlier, on 17 January, our Foreign Ministry sent a note to the Chinese side proposing that both sides refrain from all armed and other hostile activities and from opening fire in the border areas before, during and after the lunar new year of the pig so that people of both countries in the border areas would be able to peacefully welcome Tet and enjoy spring. Although this constructive and specific proposal was rejected by the Chinese side, with unswerving good will, on 2 February 1983 the SRV government ordered the Vietnamese armed forces along the northern borderline to unilaterally suspend all armed and other hostile activities and not to open fire in the border area from 0000--Hanoi time--on 5 February or the 23d day of the 12th month of the year of the dog to 0000--Hanoi time--19 February or the 7th day of the 1st month of the year of the pig.

Our armed forces along the northern borderline, while scrupulously implementing our government's order, must remain vigilant and ready to fight. If the Chinese side takes advantage of our good will and continues to conduct armed provocations and other hostile activities, our armed forces will resolutely counterattack, exercising their legitimate right of self-defense.

Dear comrades and friends, it is not an accident that the imperialists and international reactionaries and their henchmen are carrying out their diplomatic activities rather intensively. Last week, Sihanouk suddenly went to Bangkok. The U.S. paper, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, on 28 January said: The main string puller behind Sihanouk's trip is China. According to this paper, Sihanouk received important instructions from Beijing during his 3-day stopover in China before arriving in Bangkok. He was welcomed as a chief of state by China.

In Thailand, Sihanouk held a series of secret talks with some responsible officials of the Bangkok administration and with the diplomatic representatives of China and the ASEAN countries. One has heard and laughed in the face of those who put forth the myth about the so-called visit by Sihanouk to the liberated zone in Kampuchea to preside over the second cabinet meeting of the



tripartite coalition government. Returning to Beijing, Sihanouk received Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang's pledge to support his government comprehensively and the latter's promise that China's stand on Kampuchea would never soften. Beijing's loudspeakers put Sihanouk on cloud nine saying that his trip boosted the morale of all Khmer reactionaries. Zhao asked Sihanouk to prolong his stay in Beijing in order to meet Deng Xiaoping and possibly U.S. Secretary of State Shultz.

The noisy propaganda campaign about this visit to Thailand by Sihanouk, who just made public his need for rest for health reasons, has exposed the naked truth that Sihanouk is still being used by Beijing and other reactionary forces as a pawn to reimpose the bloody genocidal Pol Pot regime on the Kampuchean people.

Just as public opinion has observed that Sihanouk's arrival in Thailand this time was arranged with great effort by Beijing in collusion with Washington and other reactionary forces in order to prevent the disintegration of the so-called tripartite coalition government, which is rife with contradictions, and to beautify this disguised Pol Pot government so as to trouble the nonaligned summit conference to be held soon in the capital of India.

World public also noted that Sihanouk's presence in Thailand coincided with the arrival of Chinese army chief of staff general Yang Dezhi in Bangkok on 28 January 1983. The several-day visit to Thailand by Yang Dezhi is aimed at nothing other than accelerating the political and military plots against the Kampuchean people and causing a tense situation along the Thai-Kampuchean border as well as southeast Asia as a whole.

On 1 February, a Western radio commented: Yang Dezhi's current visit to Thailand is to arrange on the spot the supply of Chinese arms to the Khmer reactionaries. As for the route of the arms supply, although Thailand has denied its direct involvement in transporting arms, large numbers of observers still believe that such denials are only aimed at covering up the hard facts.

The fact that more high-ranking officers like Yang Dezhi have arrived in Thailand and more Thai generals have visited China with every passing day, has shown that the relations between these two countries are becoming closer. As a matter of fact, in Bangkok Yang has repeatedly confirmed Chinese support for Thailand in the face of an imaginary attack. He also took advantage of the occasion to slander Vietnam again. He even went so far as to fabricate a story about the so-called armed provocations by Vietnam along the Sino-Vietnamese border so as to please his host. Thai military personages disclosed that Yang Dezhi would go to the Thai-Kampuchean border area where the reactionary bandits are being sheltered, fed and trained to oppose and sabotage the Kampuchean revolution. Yang was also to visit many military installations and bases in Thailand after having talks in Bangkok with top political and military officials. It was disclosed that Yang Dezhi would also discuss even coordination between Beijing and Bangkok in manufacturing weapons in Thailand.

This visit by the general who led the invasion of Vietnam in February 1979, which took place at a time when the Khmer reactionaries in the so-called coalition government were having their string pulled, has exposed all the more nakedly the Beijing authorities' wicked scheme to pursue obstinately the plot of military coordination with the U.S. imperialists and southeast Asian reactionaries to oppose the Indochinese peoples and sabotage peace and stability in the region. This is even more notorious when one knows that, some 10 days before the Chinese army general staff chief arrived in Thailand, a U.S. general had preceded him in an on-the-spot observation tour reeking of provocation. The U.S. general's name is John Vessey. He is the chairman of the joint chiefs of staff. This U.S. general's activities then can be likened to Yang Dezhi's current activities. This means that John Vessey also personally inspected many areas along the Thai-Kampuchean border together with many Thai generals and listened to reports by Thai military commanders on the border situation.

In talks with Thai military officials, Vessey also openly expressed the U.S. stand in pledging to support Thailand and other ASEAN countries against Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries, stressing U.S.-Thai military cooperation including the use of U.S. bases in Thailand again. Vessey's visit to Bangkok falls in with the plan to attract allies, strengthen U.S. military forces in 1983 in the Pacific and Asia area, stretching from northeast to southeast Asia, which is considered a priority target by U.S. strategists.

For this reason, the White House and the Pentagon have pledged military cooperation with Japan, refused to withdraw U.S. troops from South Korea--with Beijing's support--and, at the same time, left no stone unturned to intensify the U.S. military presence in southeast Asia. Is Yang Dezhi's visit to Thailand also aimed at supporting and coordinating with the U.S. imperialists to carry out the Chinese plot of aggression and expansion in this region?

Now, it is the turn of U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, in his 12-day tour of Asia--Japan, China and South Korea--to establish a tripartite or quadripartite alliance. Shultz is to pay special attention to his stay in China beginning 2 February.

The aforementioned busy activities by leaders of the military and diplomatic apparatus of the United States, China and other reactionary forces in this region show that they are coordinating with one another to intensively carry out common sinister designs--both immediate and long term--to oppose the ascending trend of the revolution in Vietnam and other Indochinese countries, to help one another achieve a political and military comeback and to collude with one another in order to establish reactionary alliances and sabotage regional peace and stability.

Thus, it can also be said that the imperialist and reactionary forces have not yet awakened to those lessons of the humiliating setbacks they previously learned in Vietnam and in Indochina as a whole. According to UPI, up to this week, a large group of generals and Vietnam War experts in the United States is still holding open discussions to see if they can draw any lesson from these bitter setbacks. But it is sure that the longer they pursue their reactionary and erroneous policies, the heavier their setbacks will be and the greater the consequences they will bear.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

MICROFILM, VIEWERS GIVEN BY CZECHOSLOVAKIA TO VIETNAM

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Jan 83 p 4

[Text] On behalf of the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, [Bohuslav Halzeler], ambassador of Czechoslovakia to our country, recently presented our Social Science Commission with 3 microfilm viewers and 65 microfilm boxes which were a gift from the Central Library of the Czechoslovakian Academy of Sciences to our Social Science Information Institute Library.

On behalf of the Social Science Commission of Vietnam, Prof Dr Pham Huy Thong, vice chairman of this commission, solemnly requested Ambassador [Bohuslav Halzeler] to convey his sincere thanks to the Czechoslovakian Academy of Sciences for its wholehearted and valuable assistance which he considered as a concrete illustration of the long-standing solidarity and friendship between Czechoslovakia and Vietnam.

9332

CSO: 4209/199

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

CASTRO GREETIS LE DUAN ON VCP ANNIVERSARY

BK110545 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 9 Feb 83

["Text" of greetings message from Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and president of the Council of State and council of ministers of the Republic of Cuba, to VCP Central Committee General Secretary Le Duan]

[Text] Respectfully to Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee, Hanoi:

On the occasion of the 53d founding anniversary of the glorious VCP, I extend to you my warmest and most cordial greetings.

Our entire party and all our people consider the joy on this anniversary as their own and express their profound feelings of fraternity and admiration for the heroic Vietnamese people and the invincible communist vanguard contingent forged in the teachings and creative example of its ever-remembered founder, President Ho Chi Minh.

With a struggle that has lasted for half a century and more, and with the sacrifices of innumerable combatants, Vietnam has surged forward in the history of our times as a giant revolutionary who has succeeded in gaining the fatherland's independence, defeated the cruellest and most powerful U.S. imperialism-led enemies, and made a priceless contribution to the internationalist cause of freedom for the Indochinese nations and the peoples all over the world.

As each day goes by, that example will serve to inspire even further the nations fighting for their liberation and shall be recognized with gratitude and respect by all those who defend the cause of peace and justice during our present difficult times.

On this occasion, I reaffirm to you the Communist Party of Cuba's unswerving solidarity with and total support for the correct and clear-sighted political line which the VCP is implementing.

Venerated and beloved Comrade Le Duan, I convey to you my special regards and wish you many new successes in your duty. I extend my fraternal kisses and my wishes for good health to you and all comrades of the VCP Central Committee political bureau.

With my cordial salutations.

[Signed] Fidel Castro Ruz.

57

CSO: 4209/237

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### PARTY ORGANIZATION CONGRESSES HELD TO STRENGTHEN PARTY LEADERSHIP

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Jan 83 p 3

[Text] Leading cadres play a decisive role in applying and organizing the implementation of the party and state lines and policies in each locality and installation. The second-phase congresses of party organizations at different levels have the very important duty to determine the missions, targets and guidelines for the struggle in the near future (1983-85) and to reinforce the leadership apparatus to endow it with sufficient combat power and abilities to carry out the resolution of the Fifth Party Congress.

Leading cadres at all echelons must be truly worthy comrades who fully agree to the domestic and foreign policies of the party, who are determined to struggle and overcome all difficulties, who are responsible, dynamic and creative in organizing the implementation of all party and state positions and policies, who attentively care for the life of the masses, who have the ability to unite and gather cadres, party members and the people and to conduct affairs within their competence and who have pure virtues and ethics and a wholesome life style. Each party committee at any echelon must have a good structure composed of cadres who possess appropriate qualities and abilities, who hold key positions and tasks, who are in charge of economic and cultural sectors, mass organizations and important installations and who know how to bring the uniform strength into play; at the same time, each party committee must ensure the continuity and succession of the leadership apparatus and must combine cadres well-experienced in task execution with young, highly resilient ones.

This requirement has been met fairly well by many party organization congresses at the basic, district and precinct levels in many provinces and cities such as Hoang Lien Son, Lai Chau, Quang Ninh, Haiphong, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Hanoi, etc. The newly elected party committees at various echelons have been strengthened from both the quantitative and qualitative points of view. Compared with the previous terms, there is a higher ratio of party committee members at various echelons whose standards of knowledge are equivalent to the level-2 and -3 general education, to the middle and high level of theoretical politics or to the middle-school and college level of specialization and technique. New changes have taken place in

many party committees at various echelons. About 30 to 40 percent of the new party committee members are young comrades who have matured throughout the local and grassroots revolutionary movement and who have undergone training and advanced training. The average age of party committee members has lowered by 2 to 3 years as compared with the past.

These results are uneven, however. Many installations and districts have not boldly replaced party committee members whose abilities and state of health are limited. The average age of a number of new party committee members has even risen instead of lowering. The ratio of female cadres in the total party committee membership has dwindled in many localities and there is not any female member in many village party committees. In some provinces, no female cadre participates in the standing committees of district and municipal party committees. In selecting cadres for party committee membership, certain localities are still displaying narrow-mindedness and a conservative tendency.

It is very important to adhere firmly to the criteria for the selection of electoral candidates to party committee membership. These criteria are linked to the requirements placed on every party committee at any echelon during this new stage. As pointed out in the report on party building at the Fifth Party Congress, "the structural composition of a party committee at any echelon must ensure its leadership over all fields of activity and must manifest its leadership requirements and responsibilities for the building of an economic structure within its territory as well as for the need to strengthen leadership over culture, national defense, party tasks and affairs concerning the masses in its own locality." The report also points out: "The congresses at various levels must boldly admit into party committee membership those young comrades, female cadres and others who have a certain standard of knowledge about economic-technical management, who are capable of organizing the execution of tasks, who are sensitive to novelties, who understand and strictly execute party lines and policies and whose absolute loyalty to the party and the revolutionary cause has been demonstrated by actual facts." This guideline must be followed to effect a new shift in the concept governing the admission of people into party committee membership.

The struggle power of a party committee at any echelon is a collective and homogeneous strength. Each party committee member assumes responsibility for a given task, base area and sector. It is, therefore, necessary to take these specific tasks into account in selecting key leading cadres to fit the requirements without insistently seeking perfection; at the same time, one must avoid forming a party committee echelon of a "coalition" nature which lacks the necessary capabilities and combat strength. For the sake of both the long-term and present revolutionary cause, we must consider the need for succession in all leading organs of the party of greatest importance. Therefore, it is necessary to wisely associate long-standing cadres with the young ones, to evaluate accurately the good points and weaknesses of each class of cadres and to avoid holding narrow-minded views on young cadres. Only by electing party



committees at various echelons in a truly democratic fashion can we guarantee a high degree of unity and unanimity within party organizations and enhance the prestige of the new leading organs.

The various localities are urgently completing the holding of party organization congresses at the grassroots, district, precinct, city and town levels in order to move forward toward the convening of congresses at the provincial and municipal levels. Simultaneously with the formulation of guidelines, missions and socio-economic targets on the basis of the exploitation of all labor and land potentials and all existing material facilities, the task of strengthening the leadership apparatus at all levels with a view to increasing the combat power and leadership capacities of the party is of the utmost importance and will ensure the successful fulfillment of the targets and missions set forth by the Fifth Party Congress and the Third Party Central Committee Plenum.

9332

CSO: 4209/199

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### HO CHI MINH CITY YOUTHS SAID TO MAINTAIN ORDER

Hanoi TIEN PHONG in Vietnamese No 2, 11-17 Jan 83 p 2

[Article by Hoang Uyen: "Ho Chi Minh City: Youths Maintain Order on the Streets"]

[Text] Recently the People's Committee of Ho Chi Minh City decided to rectify the management of order on the streets in order to bring an end to the situation of peddlars selling goods all over the place and encroaching on the roadways and sidewalks, which causes a loss of order, impedes traffic, and is unattractive. Many HCMCYU branches in the precincts and subwards play an assault role by participating in the rearrangement of retail stalls, the designation of parking areas, etc. The Youth Union branch in Subward 1, Precinct 6, organized Red Flag Youth units to go to each neighborhood team in order to disseminate the decisions regarding the clearing of roadways and sidewalks, the rearrangement of goods-selling locations to merchants with commercial licences, and the concentration of peddlars in designated areas. The Red Flag Youth unit of the subward Youth Union branch, which is present at the markets from 0400 hours to 1800 hours, promptly investigate and deal with people who deliberately violate regulations.

The Youth Union branches of Subward 2 (Precinct 8), Subward 19 (Precinct 6), subwards 11 and 9 (Precinct 1), etc., have taken many steps to maintain order on the streets. The head of the middle-school branch mobilized all students to control traffic and guide the vehicles to the designated lanes.

Therefore, at present, in the pre-Tet period, many streets are clear, orderly, attractive, and are more spacious. Passers-by were more comfortable than in the past. On Truong Tan Buu, Thap Muoi, and Nguyen Xuan Phung streets (in Subward 1, Precinct 6) there are far fewer merchants on the roadways and sidewalks, vehicles and passers-by are unimpeded, and there are nearly 50 percent fewer violations of order caused by the unauthorized occupation of roadways and sidewalks.

5616  
CSO: 4209/214



## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### TRUONG CHINH VISITS ENTERPRISE, COOPERATIVE

BK130602 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 11 Feb 83

[Text] Amid the general jubilation of the people throughout the country who are exuberantly celebrating the spring festival, on the lunar new year's eve cadres and workers of the Thong Nhat electric machinery enterprise and members of the Dong Da cooperative in Hanoi were honored by a visit by Comrade Truong Chinh, member of the VCP Central Committee political bureau and chairman of the Council of State.

Accompanying Comrade Truong Chinh were Comrades Tran Phuong, member of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the council of ministers, and Tran Vy, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Hanoi municipal people's committee.

At the Thong Nhat electric machinery enterprise, numerous comrade leaders of various sectors in Hanoi, together with the comrade members of the municipal party committee standing committee and of the board of directors of the enterprise, and a large number of cadres and workers warmly welcomed Chairman Truong Chinh.

Making a speech at a cordial meeting with the representatives of cadres and workers of the enterprise, Chairman Truong Chinh warmly commended the achievements, progress and advances recorded by the enterprise in its efforts to overcome the difficulties regarding supplies and technical equipment, to satisfactorily implement the new policies of the party and the state, to bring initiative and creativity into play in production and business operations, to exceed the state plan, and to turn out new products, including the two which were awarded the state seal of first-grade quality and various medals at the Hanoi exhibition on national economic and technical achievements.

On behalf of the Hanoi municipal party and people's committees and the working class in the capital city, Comrade Tran Vy promised to seriously implement Chairman Truong Chinh's instructions. In the immediate future, Hanoi will step up the emulation movement for production and economization, strive to successfully implement the resolution of the party Central Committee political bureau on the capital city's tasks, and gradually build Hanoi into a worthy political, economic, cultural and social center of the entire country.

The Dong Da handicraft cooperative, a unit credited with many outstanding achievements in the capital city's cultural and fine arts product sector, also had the honor of welcoming Chairman Truong Chinh. On behalf of the cooperative, its director (Ho Thi Xin) was happy to inform Chairman Truong Chinh of the good results obtained by the cooperative members in production and in stabilizing living conditions, and of the targets set for the cooperative in 1983, which call for efforts to constantly make progress, to increase production capacity, to ensure the quality of products, and to quickly increase the number of export products.

Cordially addressing the comrade members of the board of directors and representatives of cooperative members, Chairman Truong Chinh commended all the members of the cooperative who have successfully overcome difficulties in production and daily life and have fulfilled the 1982 plan, increasing their output value by 20 percent over 1981. In addition, the cooperative has also made many efforts to turn out more export products of high economic and artistic value, to attract more young workers, to ensure the cooperative members' incomes, and to sell its products to the state.

Chairman Truong Chinh toured a number of production shops of the cooperative. On the occasion of the traditional new year of the nation, he wished all cadres and members of the cooperative good health, happiness, and overfulfillment of the 1983 plan.

CSO: 4209/237

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### SON LA, LANG SON PARTY CONGRESSES REPORTED

[Editorial Report] BK100242 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese on 7 and 8 February respectively reports on second-phase party organization congresses in Son La and Lang Son Provinces. In its 1430 GMT newscast on 7 February, the Hanoi radio carries a 2-minute report saying that the Son La Provincial Party organization held its seventh congress 28-31 January with the attendance of Truong Chinh, member of the party Central Committee political bureau and chairman of the Council of State.

The announcer says that the congress "severely criticized the weaknesses of the party organization in leading and organizing production, carrying out economic management and organizing the people's life." "For instance," the report adds: "The province's existing strengths have not yet been exploited and fully used and developed. In certain places at certain times there still exist the practices of shunning difficulties and relying on others. Subsidization and conservatism are still prevalent. There is a lack of close cooperation between state-operated production establishments and collective production units. The protection, care and exploitation of forests still leave much to be desired. The task of settling nomadic ethnic minority people has made little progress."

The announcer continues saying that the congress devoted much time to discussing economic guidelines and norms to be achieved until 1985. She points out: "These guidelines and tasks involve continuing to exploit the potentials concerning land and manpower and other advantages of a mountainous province; steadily meeting the demands for grain and food products; basically solving the needs for cloth and consumer goods; and expanding the production of export goods."

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese at 0400 GMT on 8 February carries a 2-minute report on the second-phase ninth congress of delegates recently held by the Lang Son provincial party organization.

The announcer says that speaking at the congress, Hoang Tung, secretary of the party Central Committee, commended the efforts made by the provincial party organization and people over the past few years.

The announcer adds: "Comrade Hoang Tung urged the Lang Son party organization to concentrate, in the days ahead, on efforts to satisfactorily lead economic development. The province must strive to meet its own demand for grain and set up a reserve grain stock. It must vigorously develop the forest economy

and effectively manage forest exploitation. In agricultural production, the comrade stressed the need for the province to actively apply scientific and technical advances, especially in the question of using proper rice strains, to achieve intensive cultivation of both rice and subsidiary crops and to extensively develop the growing of industrial crops with special attention being paid to increasing the production of special products of high economic value for export."

The announcer says that after advising the province to satisfactorily combine agriculture and forestry with industry and handicrafts and achieve economic coordination with other provinces, Hoang Tung says: "The Lang Son provincial party organization must pay constant attention to the party-building task. It must take interest in training and improving ethnic minority cadres and caring for the lives of the local people, especially in the border areas. It must promote unity along the nationalities and between soldiers and people so they will always remain vigilant and ready to foil the enemy's psychological and espionage warfare schemes and acts of sabotage in order to be worthy as one of the frontline provinces of the country."

CSO: 4209/237

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### ARMY PAPER MARKS VCP ANNIVERSARY

BK031513 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Quan Doi Nhan Dan 3 February editorial: "Strive to Advance to be Worthy of the Noble Revolutionary Cause"]

[Text] Today, together with the entire country, our people's armed forces joyously greet the 53d founding anniversary of our respected and beloved party. The 53d year of the party has been a very eventful one. The fifth party congress was convened with fine success and its resolutions are gradually being introduced into the life of the entire people while the country is undergoing important changes, thus ushering in a new horizon for our people's struggle to build socialism.

The tradition of unity and single-mindedness in our party has been made clear once again in the face of the crucial ordeals at the turning point of our revolution while its will and intellect have been concentrated intensely on outlining the most correct and scientific path to score new achievements. Our entire party, people and armed forces are determined to satisfactorily carry out two strategic tasks--successfully build socialism and firmly defend the socialist fatherland.

By transforming our determination into vivid realities, new factors have emerged and a new vitality is on the rise. Meanwhile, encouraging achievements have been recorded in the economic and cultural fields, and new changes in terms of thinking and action and significant progress have been made in economic management, emulation activities and work methods on the agricultural and industrial fronts, as well as in the major campaign to develop the armed forces.

We have been able not only to fulfill many targets of the 1982 plan but also to create favorable conditions for the fulfillment of many planned norms for 1983 and ensuing years. It is obvious that when the correct and creative policies of the party have been deeply implanted in the masses and transformed by them into practical action, they constitute an extremely significant motive force to bring about proficiency and create enormous strength for our new revolutionary cause to advance incessantly and score ever greater achievements.

However, the road to progress before us is not a smooth one. Besides the great advantages, there are great difficulties. In the struggle to determine who

will triumph over whom between the two paths in the new stage, as well as in the struggle to firmly maintain national independence and safeguard the life and work of our people. We still have to confront many hostile forces. Meanwhile, the backward economy and heavy consequences of war have caused obstacles to us at a time when the enemy is fiercely opposing and sabotaging our country in every respect--political, economic, military, cultural and social.

To score achievements, the most important task for us is to constantly consolidate and develop the strength of the contingent of our revolutionaries on the basis of strengthening the unity and single-mindedness of our entire party, people and armed forces. Our strength manifests itself in a high degree of identity of views or the tasks and policies laid down by the fifth party congress. Our strength also manifests itself in our stalwart revolutionary will to surmount all ordeals and our brilliant revolutionary quality and noble and healthy life-style, as well as in the vivid and creative action of everyone in a vigorous and widespread revolutionary movement.

It is an unchanging truth in all revolutionary turning points that once there is a correct course of action, cadres can decide everything. Today, in order to turn the resolution of the fifth VCP congress into reality, it is most important that party cadres and members hold high their sense of responsibility and devote their minds, talents and energy to successfully carrying out their assigned lofty mandate.

No matter whether we are veteran or new party members, we must, in any area and at any time, set good examples in the unity of minds and actions and hold high our revolutionary offensive spirit and our noble communist qualities. The heavier the duties and the more difficult the situation, the harder party cadres and members must try to become steadfast and persistent and to have a strong fighting determination. Under all circumstances, we must energetically move forward, devoting all our hearts and minds to serving the revolution. We must endeavor to improve our ethical qualities; uphold justice and impartiality; be diligent, frugal, honest and righteous, and be exemplary in our words and actions as President Ho Chi Minh used to advise us.

Whatever our working positions, we must strive to study and undergo training so that we can be fully aware of all the party's lines and views, maintain the principled character of and the unity and informity within the party, firmly grasp our duties and functions and master our professions. This is to help lead the people in the implementation of all revolutionary missions.

The revolutionary qualities of party cadres and members must be reflected through their determination to defend the truth and to struggle to ensure that correctness and progress, innovation and perfection triumph over error and backwardness, obsolescence and defectiveness. They must constantly struggle to build a new society, new way of life and new, civilized, pure and healthy men.

In struggling, our party cadres and members must heighten their revolutionary vigilance, be sensitive in exposing the enemy's face, remain ready to frustrate all the enemy's aggressive and sabotage schemes and to defend the fatherland, and protect the revolutionary gains, and firmly maintain political security and social order in the entire country.

As our party is a ruling party, every party cadre and member must truly imbue themselves with revolutionary ethics; must be truly diligent, frugal, honest and righteous; must firmly keep our party truly clean; and must be worthy of being a leader and a truly faithful servant of the people. More than ever before, this loving advice by venerated and beloved Uncle Ho serves as a reminder to our party cadres and members, especially those holding high positions, to be determined to do away with all bad practices such as bureaucracy and staying aloof from the masses, with all thinking about prerogatives and privileges and with all indications of egoism; to respect the people's collective mastery; to uphold our sense of responsibility in the implementation of all tasks; and to wholeheartedly care for the material and spiritual life of the masses.

We have a vanguard and scientifically-organized revolutionary party which is unflagging and absolutely loyal to the people, which has continued to stand firmly on its feet in the face of all ordeals and which has always remained clear-sighted in charting out a correct path toward victories.

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At the current important turning point of the revolution, the resolution of the fifth VCP Congress--the quintessence derived from the minds and wisdom of millions of party members--is showing the way for our advance. With a high sense of responsibility, all party cadres and members in our armed forces must strive to foster and improve their communist qualities, improve their knowledge, and serve as a backbone in building the revolutionary people's army toward standardization and modernization, thus enabling it to remain worthy of being a trusted tool of the party and the people in all situations.

Whatever their positions in the revolution, all party cadres and members must constantly strive to meet their duties, uphold their vanguard, exemplary and leading role, develop new factors, create a new strength to defeat all enemies and overcome all difficulties, poverty, negativism and backwardness, and ensure that the cause of national construction and defense will make steady and vigorous headway and will score still greater victories.

CSO: 4209/237



## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### ROUNDUP OF PROVINCIAL PARTY CONGRESSES

[Editorial Report] BK061350 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese at 1430 GMT on 1 February carries a 1.5-minute report on the 11th congress held 25-29 January by the Cao Bang provincial party organization, which was attended by Comrade Nguyen Thanh Binh, secretary of the party Central Committee.

The announcer says that the congress pointed out affirmed the existing potentials in the province and unanimously set forth guidelines and tasks and socioeconomic targets for the next 3 years which involve concentrating efforts on safeguarding and making the border area firm and strong in all aspects; ensuring political security and social order and safety; caring for the material and cultural life of the people, cadres, soldiers and public security personnel; developing agriculture and the production of consumer and export goods; solving the grain and food problem; and striving to optimally use existing capabilities of all production establishments and set up additional industrial and handicraft establishments to support agriculture and forestry.

The announcer then says that, on behalf of the party Central Committee secretariat, Comrade Nguyen Thanh Binh commended the party organization and people of Cao Bang Province for their achievements during the past 3 years and urged them to further develop the spirit of self-reliance in compliance with the third party Central Committee plenum resolution.

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese at 2300 GMT on 5 February carries a 1.5-minute report on the second-phase, first congress of delegates held 1-2 February by the party organization of the Vung Tau-con Dao special zone.

The announcer says that, in a speech delivered at the congress, Comrade Le Quang Dao, secretary of the party Central Committee, praised the party organization and people of the Vung Tau-con Dao special zone for their achievements in recent years. Comrade Le Quang Dao also pointed out the need for the special zone to develop its advantages as the center of the country's oil and tourism industries while striving to satisfactorily solve its relations with the central movement in order to make itself ever more prosperous and beautiful.

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese at 0400 GMT on 6 February carries a 2-minute report on the second-phase ninth congress held 1-5 February by the Lang Son provincial party organization.

The announcer says that, over the past 3 years, the party organization and people of Lang Son Province have tried to step up production and overcome the heavy consequences of the war of aggression waged by the Chinese reactionaries in 1979 while constantly coping with all their schemes and tricks in the multifaceted war of sabotage along the border. "In 1982, thanks to a bumper crop, the province attained a total grain output of nearly 129,000 tons, an increase of 15,000 tons over 1978--the year in which the province also recorded a good harvest."

The announcer then says that, apart from the achievements recorded, the congress seriously reviewed the shortcomings and weaknesses in the province's leadership and socioeconomic management. The congress reached identity of views on the targets set forth for the next 3 years, with emphasis on developing the local armed forces to safeguard the country's border.

CSO: 4209/237

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### TRAN KIEN ATTENDS NGHIA BINH PARTY CONGRESS

OW091443 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 8 Feb 83

[Text] The second round of the Nghia Binh provincial party organization congress was held from 31 January to 5 February, with the participation of Tran Kien, secretary of the party Central Committee.

The congress decided that the province's direction and work for 1983-1985 will consist of developing the revolutionary tradition, heightening the spirit of self-reliance and mobilizing the entire party and people in the province to carry out, together with the people throughout the country, the two strategic tasks and the economic and social objectives set out by the fifth party congress.

Nghia Binh will concentrate efforts on developing production, forestry and fishery, with priority given to agriculture at the forefront; on gradually advancing agricultural production to large-scale socialist production; on boosting foodstuff and light industry; on building a number of key industrial installations; and on using industry to serve agriculture and produce consumer and export goods.

In the coming years, Nghia Binh will continue to build material and technical bases with major attention paid to water conservancy, communications and transportation. The province will also continue to improve economic and social management work and the local people's material and cultural lives to better carry out the information-propaganda work in countering the enemy's psychological warfare and to maintain political security and social order.

The congress unanimously approved a resolution on Nghia Binh's economic, cultural and social objectives and national defense and security for 1983-1985.

CSO: 4209/237

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### SECRETARY TRAN KIEN ATTENDS PHU KHANH VCP CONGRESS

OW050205 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 3 Feb 83

[Text] From 26 January to 1 February, the Phu Khanh party organization held the second round of its third congress which was attended by Comrade Tran Kien, VCP Central Committee secretary.

The congress seriously reviewed the weak points and shortcomings in the party organization's leadership and guidance and the measures it adopted to implement this leadership over the past years. The congress determined the guidelines, tasks and targets of Phu Khanh during the 1983-1985 period in the spirit of self-reliance, creating new changes in the mass revolutionary movement, developing the economy and society, increasing the volume of products, particularly grain, foodstuffs and raw materials for industry, and manufacturing goods for consumption and export.

To attain this objective, Phu Khanh will strive to increase its cultivated area, from intensive farming and high-yield rice areas and ensure that by 1985 it will have sufficient food for people and livestock and enough to keep in reserve and to discharge its obligation to the state.

Addressing the congress, Comrade Tran Kien, on behalf of the party Central Committee secretariat, praised the Phu Khanh party organization's correct course over the past years and outlined its responsibility in the future.

He also urged the Phu Khanh party organization to strive to consolidate the party grassroots level and called on cadres and party members to be truly exemplary in all their activities and to ensure centralized leadership, solidarity and cohesion which will act as a base for the successful completion of the set targets.

CSO: 4209/237

## PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

### BRIEFS

REVOLUTIONARY RETIREES ADDRESSED--On the occasion of welcoming the Quy Hoi Lunar new year and the 53d anniversary of the party's founding, the Hanoi party committee and people's committee held a meeting on 3-4 February at the Thang Long club, with numerous retired cadres who have been longtime party revolutionaries. Attending the meeting were Comrade Le Van Luong, member of the party Central Committee and secretary of the municipal party committee, Comrade Tran Quoc Huong, member of the party Central Committee and deputy secretary of the municipal party committee, and many other comrades in the municipal party committee and people's committee. In a cordial and warm atmosphere, Comrade Le Van Luong addressed the participants, highly valuing the meritorious services and multisided achievements they scored during the past year. After Comrade Le Van Luong's new year greetings and talk about the political bureau resolution on Hanoi's tasks, the participants promised that, under all difficult circumstances, they would continue to develop the revolutionary spirit and make worthy contributions to building up the capital into a cultural, political, scientific and technical center with a salutary life-style and worthy of being the reliable prop for the country's revolutionary cause. [Text] [OW061315 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 4 Feb 83]

CSO: 4209/237

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### HO CHI MINH CITY MARKET MANAGEMENT MEASURES INTENSIFIED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Jan 83 p 2

[Article by Bang Chau: "Uniformly Combine Measures to Manage the Market"]

[Text] All economic sectors in Ho Chi Minh City have begun to apply uniformly coordinated measures on market management aimed at gradually stabilizing the organized market, arranging, managing and reforming the free market, regulating incomes through taxation and reorganizing 179 markets. The Municipal People's Committee has also set forth new regulations on socio-economic management within the municipal scope.

The director of the Municipal Public Security Service has designated more economic security cadres and combatants to join the grassroots police in the precincts and districts in rearranging commercial activities on sidewalks in the two precincts of Binh Thanh and Phu Nhuan. The police has participated in controlling 154 places which carried out commercial activities contrary to regulations, 86 business places without registration certificates, 55 shops which encroached on the sidewalks, 33 shops which sold goods contrary to regulations and 23 others which failed to post up price lists. Commercial places conformable to regulations have been arranged for open-air market counters selling western medicines in Nguyen Thong Street and dealing in old clothes in the 10th Precinct and also for privately owned eateries which were rampant in the 5th Precinct. A number of speculation and smuggling cases has been promptly detected and tried by the public security force, organ of control, court of justice and inspection organ. Compared with October, the amount of back taxes collected throughout the municipality in November increased by 20 percent mainly by levying income and business taxes on large households. At the same time, the amount of back taxes collected from many households engaged in the restaurant, servicing and commercial businesses was from 3 to 10 times larger than in the past. The tax sector has sent experienced cadres to precincts and districts to classify commercial households, control them and fully understand their situation so as to regulate their incomes in a rational manner. If any household raises prices after the tax collection, it will be fined according to the degree of its infraction by the tax sector.

The Municipal Prices Committee has prepared price rates for various material supplies, raw materials and merchandises on the occasion of the Tet. A [state] commercial network is shaping up gradually in all markets. The state commercial sector constitutes 50 percent [of the total number of shops] in Ba Chieu Market. In Ben Thanh Market, a primary party organization has been founded--the first ever in all 179 markets. HoChi Minh Communist Youth Union chapters have been set up to participate in the management of An Dong, Cau Muoi and Ba Chieu Markets. The youth union chapter in Binh Tay Market has given guidance and assistance to 160 cart pushing children, uncovered the dispersion of goods by dishonest traders and unmasked speculators, smugglers and phony merchandise dealers.

9332

CSO: 4209/199



HIGHER INTEREST RATES ENCOURAGE ADDITIONAL SAVING

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Jan 83 p 1

[Article: "Additional 540 Million Dong in Savings"]

[Text] Since Decree 165 of the Council of Ministers on raising the interest on savings accounts was passed, the savings movement throughout the nation has made new progress. During the fourth quarter of 1982, savings increased by 540 million dong.

During December, local areas deposited 381.6 million, including more than 300 million in the north and more than 81 million in the south. The provinces with the greatest increase were Thanh Hoa with an increase of 48 million, Hanoi with 37 million, Hai Hung with 33 million, Haiphong with 20 million, Nghe Tinh with nearly 20 million, Ha Nam Ninh and Ho Chi Minh City with nearly 17 million and Quang Nam-Da Nang with 16 million. Many people deposited 50,000, 100,000 or 200,000 dong.

Generally speaking, by 31 December of last year, the entire nation had savings accounts amounting to 2,132,000,000 dong, an increase of 632 million over the same period last year. Two local areas, Haiphong with 106 million dong and Thai Binh with 101 million dong, brought the number of provinces and cities over the 100,000 dong level to eight, highest of all Hanoi with savings of 274 million dong. In Thanh Hoa, the campaign of "each family reducing Tet expenditures by 50 dong for deposit in saving accounts to build the fatherland" is receiving the enthusiastic response of all levels of the people.

7300

CSO: 4209/226

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### EDITORIAL URGES STRONGER USE OF CREDIT IN RURAL AREAS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Nov 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Strengthening and Developing the Credit Cooperatives in the Countryside"]

[Text] The credit cooperative is a collective economic organization that is established through capital that is voluntarily pooled by laboring farmers for the purpose of meeting production costs and everyday costs in the countryside. Established in the North in 1955, this form of collective credit has supported the agricultural cooperativization movement and has, at many places, become the competent arm of the State Bank in the field of money and credit management. However, the movement to build credit cooperatives is still weak in many areas, especially in the South where these cooperatives have only begun to be developed and uniform operating regulations have yet to be adopted.

In the face of the need to effectively support a leap forward in all areas of agricultural development at a time when the capital of the state is limited and the difficulties being encountered by the economy are still sharp, the various sectors and levels must adopt plans for intensifying their monetary activities within the field of collective credit. The decision by the Council of Ministers on monetary, credit and payment activities in the years ahead points out: "We must develop credit cooperatives in the rural areas of the South and strengthen the credit cooperatives that exist in the rural areas of the North in order to support the State Bank in managing money and expanding the use of credit in the countryside."

The purpose of strengthening and expanding this form of collective credit is to increase the impact of the financial and monetary system of the party and state in socialist transformation and socialist construction. The apparatus of the bank does not reach into the hamlets and villages and does not reach all laboring farmers. Only credit cooperatives have the ability to mobilize the rather large quantities of idle money held by farmers, promptly meet the requirements involved in developing the household economy, meet unexpected needs that arise in everyday life in the countryside and protect the interests of farmers by waging an active struggle against high interest loans. Loan recipients are families of collective farmers and even private producers who

are not included within the credit plan of the bank. With the approval of the local bank, credit cooperatives may collect and inspect the cash of the collective economic organizations within the village, make war invalid-social payments and mobilize the money held by farmers into savings accounts. Over the past several years, the credit cooperatives have proven themselves capable of performing this task well by mobilizing more than 70 percent of the total money in bank savings accounts in the North.

As a result of implementing the system of independent cost accounting and complete, self-assumed responsibility for one's capital and property, the collective credit sector must possess professional business skills and meet all costs in order to operate in an effective manner and accumulate capital with a view toward supporting practical socio-economic goals. The various sectors and levels within the locality must give their attention to and assist the establishment and the strengthening of credit cooperatives. The State Bank has the responsibility of strengthening its management, guiding this movement from the central to the basic levels, quickly promulgating unified credit cooperative statutes for the entire country and revising many regulations and policies so that they are more reasonable and provide incentive for these organizations to operate in an effective manner.

The requirement faced in the strengthening and the development of credit cooperatives in the countryside is to strengthen the management of money in the countryside, thereby helping the distribution and circulation policies of the party and state to have an impact on the agricultural economic front.

7809

CSO: 4209/86

## ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

### EDITORIAL VIEWS INVESTMENT IN CONSTRUCTION

BK060906 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 4 Feb 83

[NHAN DAN 5 February editorial: "Results of Investments in Construction"]

[Text] Applying the motto "the state and the people work together," many sectors, localities and basic units have used their own capital resources to increase investments in construction to three or four times, and in some cases, seven or eight times those put in by the central government. This is a new factor that contributes to accelerating capital construction. A matter of concern is to ensure that every dong of capital invested in construction will bring about practical economic results. A number of ministries such as the power and light industry ministries and a number of provinces such as Thai Binh, Hai Hung, Long An and Quang Nam-danang have reserved the greater part of their capital investments in the planning year for key projects to utilize the existing production capabilities most satisfactorily. They have laid vigorous stress on in-depth investments to create conditions for bringing into play latent potentials and given priority to projects that guarantee quick returns. Selective investments have made it possible to round up the various sources of supplies, means and labor and intensify organizational, managerial and guiding activities in construction work; and, thanks to this, we have the conditions for fulfilling or overfulfilling construction and assembly plans. Some production establishments, which for a long time could not operate at their full capacity due to a lack of working facilities, have initially been expanded and have been able to step up the use of their operational capacity. Thanks to a greater supply of machinery, work has also been stepped up in the transformation and building of livestock breeding and irrigation facilities, the building of schools, hospitals and fallen heroes' cemeteries, the renovation of houses in cities, and so forth.

However, in investing in construction, many localities with a large source of capital have opened too many projects without carefully calculating their economic results or taking into full consideration the interests of the national economy as a whole. In some sectors and localities, while material and technical conditions remain the same, the number of new construction projects has increased considerably as compared with last year and investments have even been made in preparation for construction work on projects on which economic-technical conclusions have yet to be reached. Since investments are made in so scattered a manner, how can we have the conditions for carrying out con-

struction work in a concentrated manner and finishing the projects rapidly, neatly and uniformly?

Financial resources are important but they are not enough. Construction work cannot be carried out efficiently unless a balance is achieved among supplies, labor and means. Therefore, in planning for investments--either with state-provided funds or with self-accumulated capital--we must put these balances into consideration.

Encouraging the people to spend capital and labor to exploit and produce materials for the acceleration of construction of major projects is an effective method for tapping our potential in natural resources and labor. If attention is given only to attracting the people's investments without achieving a balance among supplies, raw material and means, and if money is used to draw these things away from the key projects, the general plan will be upset and its balance destroyed.

The first measure for ensuring success in the use of capital is to select the correct plans for investments. Such a selection must be made on the basis of a general viewpoint and in accordance with the interests of the national economy as a whole. Whatever the source of capital, plans for investments must be designed to meet the most important and pressing socioeconomic objectives. It is necessary to scrap or postpone a number of projects for which construction materials are in short supply or which cannot be put into operation upon completion due to a lack of the necessary conditions; and this is one of the important requirements in rearranging construction work at present.

Whatever the echelon or sector, capital construction must be aimed at further developing the results of investments to ensure that every dong of capital used for construction will bring about the greatest possible result. Only by so doing can we generate enthusiasm and ardor among the masses in carrying out the motto "the state and the people work together."

CSO: 4209/237

## AGRICULTURE

### DAC LAC PROVINCE SURPASSES 1982 AGRICULTURAL GOALS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Jan 83 p 2

[Article by Le Thau: "Dac Lac Province Achieves Bumper Crop"]

[Text] During 1982, Dac Lac Province planted 101,200 hectares, a 4 percent over 1981, including 9,974 hectares of winter-spring rice and 92,270 hectares of tenth-month rice.

Last year in Dac Lac Province, the period of favorable weather without drought was prolonged and flooding occurred, the soil was better prepared and many intensive cultivation methods received more attention. Therefore, grain, food and short-term industrial crop varieties all exceeded the 1981 level in area, yields and output. The entire province collected 22,912 tons of grain in paddy equivalent, 76.3 percent of the planned level. Krong Pach District collected 3,855 tons, 124.3 percent; and Krong A-na 2,859 tons, 102 percent of the planned level. Tax collection was conducted in a rapid and orderly manner, achieving 101.5 percent of the planned level. Thanks to complete preparation of cash and materials for purchase and two-way goods exchange with the farmers and rational prices, the marketing of agricultural products and food was more favorable and faster than previous years. In peanuts alone, 3,214 tons were marketed, 107 percent of the plan for the entire year.

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CSO: 4209/226

## AGRICULTURE

### SOUTHERN PROVINCES AHEAD OF WINTER-SPRING CROP SCHEDULE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Jan 83 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Many Southern Provinces Work Winter-Spring Crop Faster than Last Year"]

[Text] Hau Giang Province has sown and transplanted 30,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, achieving 100 percent of the planned area level more rapidly than during the same period last year. Thot Not District sowed and transplanted 11,000 hectares of winter-spring rice during the best agricultural period. Production collectives in the districts with project areas working the winter-spring crop fully prepared rice seed and the necessary production means and took advantage of favorable weather conditions to conduct early sowing and transplanting. The districts of Thot Not, O Mon, Chau Thanh, Phung Hiep and Ke Sach well-organized the signing of two-way contracts between production collectives and farmer families. The province also supplied villages and hamlets with more than 7,100 tons of fertilizer of all types and hundreds of tons of insecticide to support the production collectives in sowing and transplanting the winter-spring rice in keeping with the agricultural season.

An Giang Province has sown and transplanted more than 80,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, more than 80 percent of the planned area level. At the beginning of the winter-spring season, materials supplied by the state were limited, rain at the end of the season was prolonged and the flood water receded slowly but the farmers in the island area districts of Phu Chau, Phu Tan and Cho Moi basically completed sowing and transplanting of the winter-spring rice, including 850 hectares of new land placed in use. The marshy area districts of Chau Phu and Chau Thanh organized the sowing of seedlings in high fields in order to transplant the low fields. Thoai Son District mobilized a district-wide labor force to conduct small-scale water conservancy and dig irrigation canals to irrigate 2,000 hectares of multicropped rice. Party committee and administrative echelons and concerned sectors assisted and created every favorable condition for the farmers, especially in the districts with areas of new land placed in use such as Phu Chau, Chau Phu and Chau Doc where the rice sowing and transplanting was completed during January.

Nghia Binh Province sowed and transplanted more than 72,000 hectares of winter-spring rice during the best agricultural period, achieving nearly 85 percent of the planned area level and nearly 7 percent faster than during the same period



last year. Many districts have basically completed sowing and transplanting of the winter-spring rice. An Nhon District, a key rice growing area in the province, has exceeded the planned sowing and transplanting level by 2.3 percent and leads the entire province in sowing and transplanting speed and technology. Many high area districts such as Phu My, Phu Cat and Hoai An encountered difficulties in water sources at the beginning of the season but thanks to active small-scale water conservancy efforts, have also sowed and transplanted the entire area. Nghia Binh has sown nearly 13,000 hectares of sweet potatoes, 30 percent faster than during the same period last year. High areas with a shortage of water and unable to raise rice have actively shifted to early sweet potatoes and inter-planting more than 1,600 hectares with beans of all varieties. The districts of Duc Pho, Son Tinh, Binh Son, Hoai Nhon and Phu My have completed the planned level of sweet potatoes for the entire season and are planting additional potatoes on high fields lacking water where rice cannot be grown and on other types of land.

Cooperatives in the province have planted more 700 hectares of tobacco and nearly 800 hectares of peanuts, half again the amount of last year.

7300

CSO: 4209/226

## AGRICULTURE

### EDITORIAL DISCUSSES DEVELOPMENT OF SUBSIDIARY FOOD CROPS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Jan 83 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Develop Grain-Producing Subsidiary Food Crops"]

[Text] In his 1983 New Year message, Truong Chinh, chairman of the Council of State, pointed out: "In 1983, we must effect more vigorous changes in order to create favorable conditions for further developments in the coming years."

We must begin by creating a true revolutionary shift on the grain production front--one of prime importance to our national economic development--with the aim of meeting our need for grain by relying on our domestic production and mobilization.

To speak of grain is to mention rice and subsidiary food. Our farmlands are of different types some of which enjoy favorable hydrologic conditions while others are not yet endowed with any water conservancy facilities. Grain-producing subsidiary food crops are a kind of plants which can be grown on dry soil, which provide the main food for people in many localities and which account for the strong position of many regions. In certain localities, the yield of subsidiary food crops constitutes as much as 40 to 50 percent of the [total] grain output. According to the third 5-year plan, the ratio of grain-producing subsidiary food crops must increase by over 18 percent each year and must constitute the principal cause of any increase in the grain output. However, over the past few years, the production of grain-producing subsidiary food crops has failed to attain the plan norms for both cultivated area and yield and has shown a continuous decrease in output in almost all localities, thereby limiting success on the grain production front.

According to the 1983 state plan, resolute efforts must be exerted to achieve 2.7 million tons of subsidiary food converted to paddy equivalent. It follows that the important task is not only to check the decline of subsidiary food crops but also to increase this year's output of subsidiary food converted to paddy equivalent by 300,000 tons over last year. This is--beside the rice production norm--an important one which is aimed at achieving the target of 17 million tons of grain converted to paddy equivalent in order to meet the consumption need of the entire society.

The resolution of the Third Party Central Committee Plenum has pointed out the necessity of "fully using land to grow and intensively cultivate subsidiary food crops." We possess many types of land suitable for the expansion of the area reserved for grain-producing subsidiary food crops. In many areas where the soil is mature, the method of planting a companion crop or planting a catch crop overlapping the preceding and the following one may be applied in growing short-term subsidiary food crops. It is possible not only to grow subsidiary food crops on level lands but also to expand their cultivation to various types of soil in the midland and mountainous regions provided the degree of slope is suitable. Subsidiary food crops can be grown in concentrated areas and also in a scattered fashion by individual households. By applying the agriculture-forestry combination guideline, some appropriate subsidiary food crops can be grown on forest soil or in the forest shade in order to increase the grain output. With the ultimate goal of achieving the highest economic efficiency, each locality and production installation must formulate a crop cultivation pattern conformable to the labor and land potentials so as to prevent the encroachment of one crop on another. In expanding the subsidiary food crop area, it is unadvisable to grow these crops on too steep slopes because this method will cause soil erosion and it is also necessary to avoid destroying forests and industrial crops to [obtain land to] cultivate subsidiary food crops.

Just as in the cultivation of rice and other crops, intensive cultivation is the basic guideline to be implemented firmly to increase the yield of subsidiary food crops. Though grown on dry soil, subsidiary food crops require a fixed amount of water to be able to yield a high output. Water conservancy works and other technical measures are designed to secure enough water for the crops' development. It is necessary to apply more fertilizers to subsidiary food crops and to implement progressive technical measures, especially those concerning varieties, to increase their yield. The fact that the average output of such subsidiary food crops as corn, potatoes and cassava amounts to only half the output obtained by progressive units located in the same agricultural region proves that it is really possible to increase the output of subsidiary food crops by increasing their productivity.

In the past, subsidiary food crops were grown with the main objective of enabling each locality to achieve self-sufficiency. For this reason, in years of bad harvests, subsidiary food crops were developed; conversely, when "bumper crops" were obtained, people tended to "neglect the cultivation of corn and potatoes"--which led to irregular fluctuations in the yield of subsidiary food crops. Today the cultivation of subsidiary food crops is developed with the aim of exploiting the huge labor and land potentials and participating in solving the food problem for the entire society and in developing animal husbandry.

Processing--especially preliminary processing on the spot--is the key task to be done to facilitate the transportation, purchase, preservation and distribution of subsidiary food products. The raising of grain-fed animals must be intensified in areas where subsidiary food crops are grown in abundance. In drawing up programs on the development of subsidiary

food crops, it is necessary to coordinate all plans for subsidiary food production, processing, purchase and consumption so that they may serve as guidelines for a specific and realistic use of subsidiary food and also to implement a policy that guarantees the actual interests of subsidiary food producing individuals and units while harmoniously correlating the three types of benefit pertaining to the society, collective and individual laborer.

To develop the production of subsidiary food crops, the problems concerning organization and policy must be solved uniformly and specific guidelines and measures must be applied to each different region and crop. If a specific policy is formulated to make investments and to encourage production by units which grow many crops per year in the delta and low midlands, it will be possible to expand the area of subsidiary food crops and to increase the latter's output where [favorable] transportation and consumption conditions exist. If problems relating to the processing, transportation and purchase of subsidiary food produced in the mountainous regions--where large areas still exist for the development of subsidiary food crops but where transportation is still difficult--are resolved, it will then be possible to increase rapidly the output of subsidiary food crops and to include subsidiary food products in the composition of each meal, thus satisfying the entire society's demand for grain.

Each grain production year begins with the previous year's winter production season. Since the area cultivated with subsidiary food crops this winter does not fulfill the plan norm, adequate care must be taken [of these crops] to harvest a fairly good output. Each locality and production unit must overcome the fear of difficulties as well as the tendency to make light of subsidiary food crops and to "neglect corn and potatoes after harvesting a bumper rice crop" and must have a specific plan to develop the subsequent subsidiary food crops to make up for the unfulfilled output norm of the winter subsidiary food crops and to ensure fulfillment of the yearly plan for subsidiary food output.

9332

CSO: 4209/199

## AGRICULTURE

### STATUS OF AGRICULTURE FOR 25 JAN-5 FEB REPORTED

BK130756 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 12 Feb 83

[Text] The weather is very favorable for agricultural production. Together with the people throughout the country, peasants are enthusiastically welcoming spring in the spirit of productive labor emulation and with the determination to score a bumper winter-spring crop on all areas.

According to the general statistics department, as of 5 February, rice has been planted on 976,000 hectares nationwide, or 57.4 percent of the planned area. Over the past 10 days, the northern cooperative members have concentrated on accelerating the rates of sowing and transplanting, profiting from the warm weather. From 25 January to 5 February, they planted 205,000 additional hectares of rice, nearly half of the area planted during the preceding 1 and 1/2 months of cold weather, bringing the total area planted in winter-spring rice to 435,634 hectares, or more than 43 percent of the plan norm for the entire crop season.

With such a rate of planting, it was estimated that, by the eve of Tet, the rice crop could be planted on 600,000 hectares or nearly 60 percent of the plan norm. This means that there are still more than 400,000 hectares left to be planted after the year of the pig Tet festival.

It is to be noted that this year's Tet festival comes at a time when the crop season is very busy and urgent. There still is a large area to be planted in 5th-month spring rice. Fully aware of the urgency of the crop season, cooperatives in all localities have been directed to celebrate spring joyfully and economically and to organize work well, especially for the pre- and post-Tet periods.

Cooperatives in Hai Hung, Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Bac, Vinh Phu, Thanh Hoa and Nghe Tinh Provinces and Hanoi and Haiphong municipalities have coordinated their Tet celebration plans well with their production plans so that they can work until Tet eve and resume work on the third day of the Tet festival under the new emulation drive so as to complete the planned area.

Cooperatives are actively trying to resolve one of the current problems--the shortage of seedlings--by sowing additional seedlings, growing short-term rice varieties in the backyard and hard ground, and by sowing seedlings directly or hydroponically.

Due to cold weather, large quantities of seedlings had to be used in this crop season. Cooperative members receiving contracts are asked to transplant seedlings economically. Many localities have planned to complete rice transplanting on all the planned area within February.

In my Van District, Hai Hung Province, cooperative members have been organized since before Tet mainly to accelerate plowing for the seedlings, applying the first layer of fertilizer and growing duck weeks. On the 3d day of the Tet festival [15 February] a 15-day campaign will be launched to complete transplanting rice in the whole planned area within February.

Along with transplanting rice, cooperatives in the north are saving sufficient workforce for fertilizing the 5th-month rice planted earlier and affected by the cold weather so that it can be restored.

The southern provinces have thus far planted 540,000 hectares or 85 percent of the plan norm, an increase of more than 50,000 hectares over the same period last year. The nine Mekong Delta Provinces have planted 360,000 hectares, fulfilling 90 percent of the plan norm. The coastal provinces in the central part have basically completed the planting. Long An, Kien Giang and An Giang Provinces have exceeded the plan norms. In general, the winter-spring rice in the south has developed well.

CSO: 4209/237

## AGRICULTURE

### HAU GIANG FULFILLS 1982 GRAIN OBLIGATION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Dec 82 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Quang, Director of the Hau Giang Grain Service: "Hau Giang Fulfills 1982 Grain Obligation Well; Surpasses Plan Norm But Could Attain Even Higher Mobilization Level"]

[Text] As of 25 November Hau Giang had fulfilled its 1982 grain obligation with a mobilization volume of more than 260,000 tons of paddy, equal to 100.02 percent of the assigned norm.

Presently tens of thousands of hectares of high-yield 10th month rice in the saline water area are being harvested. The daily mobilization rate often amounts to 2,000 tons. By the end of the 1982 grain year Hau Giang could increase its mobilized total by 10,000 additional tons. An atmosphere of successful harvest has permeated the hamlets, and the districts and villages are enthusiastically harvesting the 10th month rice.

Of the total quantity of rice mobilized this year, 65,330 tons -- more than 93 percent of the norm -- were collected in taxes and tax debts from previous years. Rice collected in accordance with two-way contracts amounted to 37,099 tons and 152,544 tons were requisition-purchased. Both of those totals were the highest ever.

Outstanding was the city of Soc Trang, which attained 130.1 percent of the plan norm and was the first unit in the province to fulfill its plan. Long Phu District mobilized 36,287 tons -- 21.9 percent more than the norm -- and was the district with the greatest volume. Vinh Chau District attained 109.3 percent, and Phung Hiep District surpassed its plan norm by 7.1 percent. Those units outstandingly met all three norms: taxation, debt collection, and requisition-purchasing. The districts of Thot Not, Long My, and My Xuyen continued to maintain the program of the previous year and did a good job of fulfilling their missions.

For the first time Ke Bach took a great leap forward in mobilizing summer-fall rice and became the second district to fulfill the mission assigned it. By 25 November it had surpassed its annual plan norm by 26.9 percent. Chau Thanh District made great efforts and did a good job of fulfilling its norms after many years of being known as a "deficit" district.



The districts of Thanh Tri, My Tu, Vi Thanh, and U Mon, and An Tho City, suffered serious natural disasters and their organizational apparatus for requisition-purchasing was still out of balance and they failed to fulfill their annual plans, but with regard to each aspect there were new, positive factors.

During the three rice seasons the weather was not always favorable -- there was drought at the beginning of the season and prolonged drought at harvest time -- and there were infestations of brown leafhoppers, leaf rollers, and leaf bud infection which damaged nearly 6,000 hectares of 10th month rice. But great progress was made in the guidance of rice production in 1982. The direction of intensive cultivation was resolutely implemented. By signing two-way economic contracts with collectives, production solidarity teams, and laboring peasants the province concentrated investment on fertilizer, PCL, and insecticides and expanded the high-yield early 10th month rice area in the area of the former Soc Trang Province from 12,000 hectares in 1980 to 62,000 hectares in 1981-1982. The summer-fall rice area -- including 32,000 high-yield hectares -- also surpassed the plan norm. The combined application of advances in agricultural science and technology, especially new varieties, to production, has become a broad mass movement and one of the most important factors in ensuring the success of all three rice seasons. Area did not increase but rice output increased by nearly 100,000 tons over last year, there was a more plentiful supply of commodity rice, the people's living standards were stabilized, and the masses were enthusiastic.

The people of Hau Giang, who have always had a tradition of patriotism and are devoted to socialism, when faced with the nation's difficulties brought into play their fine qualities, positively paid all their taxes, quickly fulfilled two-way contracts, and sold much surplus rice to the state. A large number of villages and hamlets in all districts carried out the "three collects" rapidly, efficiently, and with high quality. Many collectives and solidarity teams mobilized three or four tons per hectare, thus demonstrating the superiority of the collective production mode. During the political activity campaigns the province mobilized 6,000 tons of rice. On some days it mobilized 9,000 to 16,000 tons. The greatest amount was 20,000 tons in one day. There began to be good coordination among the sectors and echelons, especially the grain, financial, banking, commercial, and communications-transportation sectors, tax books were set up at an early date, and efforts were made to resolve problems regarding money, goods, bags, and transportation facilities, to eliminate bottlenecks, and to carry out all tasks efficiently.

The grain sector fully understood the significance of the signing of two-way contracts. In addition to materials, the agricultural sector sent more than 20,000 tons of fertilizer to the key districts and encouraged intensive cultivation in order to ensure the harvesting of a large quantity of rice, as called for by the contracts that had been signed.

Ke Sach District's experiences last year in signing two-way contracts enabled the worker-peasant alliance to become even closer and contributed to the struggle to gradually eliminate the free market in grain in the rural areas.

This year the material bases of the grain sector have been considerably strengthened. Nearly 49,000 square meters of cement and earthen drying patios were built, dozens of sheds were erected, and 1 million bags and hundreds of pieces of canvas were distributed to the places with much commodity rice. Therefore, during the year only a few thousand tons of rice were temporarily left out-of-doors and the quality of rice deposited in granaries improved. The sector's management and professionalism also improved notably and there were far fewer violations of state regulations regarding money and goods than in 1981.

The quantity of rice mobilized, however, could have been greater, for Hau Giang had three successive successful harvests and its total grain output increased by nearly 100,000 tons over 1981. Clearly, there are still a number of deficiencies, so the mobilization rate has not increased.

First of all, some party organizations are not yet fully aware of the nation's over-all situation and the requirements of the grain task. They do not have detailed plans, and are not yet concerned with political-ideological education. In such places the cadres and party members are not exemplary, do not fully grasp the situation, and do not take advantage of the opportunity to mobilize grain. A number of villages in Chau Thanh, O Mon, and Vi Thanh districts did a poor job in all three seasons: the 10th month season, the summer-fall season, and the winter-spring season. The amount mobilized during the summer-fall season was especially small. A number of other districts mobilized less rice than last year, although rice output increased considerably.

Secondly, the organization of guidance in those places has not kept pace with the urgent requirements of the seasonal schedule, the organization of implementation is not yet uniform, and the three state purchasing measures have not been well combined. Some districts have at times been lax in market management, and the state grain purchasing and tax collecting apparatus at the base level, including that responsible for collecting garden taxes, are still weak, so every year there is a shortfall with regard to garden taxes.

Although the collection of two-way contract debts increased 2.5 times more than estimated the collection of old tax debts and garden taxes still fell short. There was failure to stress the purchasing of husked rice. In many places the setting up of tax books was still carried out slowly. Estimates of land area, yields, and output were inaccurate figures, which affected the total amount of rice mobilized in the province. Little attention was paid to teaching economizing in the use of grain and to taking steps to stop the use of rice to distill alcohol and for animal feed. At the state purchasing stations there were still instances of the stealing of rice and of inaccurate weighing and measuring, and the management of money and goods was not yet tight.

If those weaknesses are overcome Hau Giang will achieve even greater accomplishments in mobilizing grain in future years.

5616

CSO: 4209/214

## AGRICULTURE

### MOBILIZATION OF GRAIN IN 1982 REVIEWED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Dec 82 p 2

[Article by Tran Viet of the Ministry of Food: "The 1982 Grain Mobilization Task"]

[Text] In 1982 the nation won a great victory on the grain mobilization front. It was also the year in which our grain mobilization reached the greatest level ever. The nation as a whole approximately attained the over-all plan norm and mobilized more than 500,000 more tons than in 1981.

The northern provinces attained 100.9 percent of the annual mobilization plan, an increase of more than 400,000 tons of grain. Many provinces, such as Thanh Hoa, Ha Nam, Ninh, Hai Phong, Hanoi, Quang Ninh, Vinh Phu, Hoang Lien Son, and Ha Son Binh, surpassed their annual mobilization plans. We won an especially great victory during the 1982 fifth month-spring season, attaining 104.5 percent of the over-all plan norm -- equal to 122.8 percent of the total of last year's season -- and 107.7 percent of the obligatory norm. All of the midland provinces, the lowland provinces of the former Zone 4, and the mountain-region provinces surpassed the plan norm, and 145 districts and 3,792 agricultural cooperatives fulfilled their plans. The victory won in mobilizing fifth month-spring rice was a relatively comprehensive, relatively uniform victory, which was manifested in the fact that the quality of grain mobilized was the highest in the past 15 years.

The provinces of the former Zone 5 and the Central Highlands by 30 November had attained 89.6 percent of the over-all mobilization norm and 89 percent of the agricultural tax norm. The amount deposited in granaries increased over 1981. Those provinces not only met the state's grain needs in the locality but sent to the central echelon nearly 70,000 tons.

The provinces of the former Nam Bo region attained 98.3 percent of the over-all norm and 86.9 percent of the agricultural tax norm, equal to 106 percent of that collected during the same period last year. The provinces of Tien Giang, Dong Thap, Long An, Cuu Long, Hau Giang, etc., attained or surpassed their plan norms.

The victory won in mobilizing grain in 1982 was due to many factors. The bumper crop harvested in 1982 was the first important factor. If production had not increased and if there had been no grain reserves among the people, a large quantity had been mobilized. But the subjective efforts were notable.

Without such efforts it is not certain that we would have attained such results. With regard to the grain mobilization task, the leadership and guidance of the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers and of the party committees and governmental administrations at the various echelons were truly strengthened. Explanations of the spirit of Political Bureau Directive No 120 and the new resolutions and directives of the Council of Ministers created at all levels and in all sectors a new transformation in consciousness and a high degree of unanimity with regard to policies and the methods of organizing implementation. The central echelon and the relevant sectors and localities made all-out efforts to closely and promptly guide the grain task, especially by close monitoring from the first phase of production to harvesting, while at the same time concentrating guidance on certain tasks in order to activate the masses; combine state purchasing within the obligatory amounts and state purchasing beyond the obligatory amounts; and concentrate merchandise from the central level to the local level.

In organizing the depositing of rice in granaries, preparations were made in all regards, especially with regard to materials, merchandise, and cash so that rice could be purchased and placed in granaries as soon as it was harvested. All localities began to purchase rice at the beginning of the harvest country, and simultaneously carried out the collection of taxes, the purchasing of rice beyond the obligatory amounts, the collection of debts, and purchasing in according to two-way contracts. Furthermore, the localities positively exploited additional on-the-spot sources of goods and money, applied the forms of borrowing and installment purchasing to control the sources of grain from the beginning of the season, and bought both paddy and husked rice. Purchasing was carried out on the basis of utilizing all three measures -- economic, educational, and organizational-administrative -- and bringing into play the superiority of the new production relations in agriculture. In agriculture, the cooperatives, production units, and collectives were made units which supervised the depositing of rice in granaries.

An outstanding aspect of grain mobilization in 1982 in the northern provinces was the mobilization of grain beyond the obligatory amounts. The mobilization of grain according to stabilized obligations became a regular practice in the provinces. But because of the requirement of concentrating increasingly greater quantities of grain and goods in the hands of the state, at a time when the production of grain has increased considerably because of the implementation of new policies in agriculture, the mobilization of grain beyond the obligatory amounts has become increasingly important. The problem that is posed is that because there is still an imbalance in the supplying of grain the market prices of grain are continually changing it is not possible to apply purely economic measures and raise prices in order to purchase grain beyond the obligatory amounts. If we do so the market prices will rise correspondingly and as a result the state will not have enough money to purchase grain. Raising exchange price ratios will result in the reselling of grain, so even if the state has large quantities of goods it will not have sufficient goods to exchange for goods. Many localities have overcome such difficulties by utilizing all three measures and closely combining economic measures with educational and administrative measures. The principal purchasing mode is to exchange goods for grain in many different forms. Thanh

Hoa has good experience in combining those measures and in mobilizing the combined strength of the sectors and echelons to work together with the people in the province. It has therefore attained good results.

In addition to collecting agricultural taxes, the southern provinces mobilized additional quantities of grain by purchasing it in accordance with two-way economic contracts, collecting debts, liquidating old contracts, and making cash purchases. Many places purchased both paddy and husked rice from the beginning of the harvesting season, so they attained good results. In 1982 more taxes were collected in grain. The practices "buying now and paying later" and selling materials and goods at high prices in order to buy grain at high prices were essentially eliminated. Because the state's materials, goods, and cash were still very limited, many provinces expanded the form of purchasing grain in accordance with two-way economic contracts. Furthermore, they brought into play the patriotism and spirit of collective mastery of the peasants and gave rise to a seething mass movement to fulfill grain delivery obligations during grain-delivery festival days which resulted in the depositing in granaries of large quantities of grain. A number of other positive measures which were appropriate to the production relations and specific situation of each localities were also set forth, so it was possible to overcome to an important degree the attitude on the part of the peasants to wait for prices to rise or for goods to become available and to persuade the masses to balance the grain of each household, team, and hamlet and sell commodity grain to the state.

An important matter which affected grain purchasing in 1982 was the improvement in market management. Many provinces relied on production units to encourage peasants and cooperative members to sell grain, authorized the marketing cooperatives to purchase grain, and limited the amount of grain sold on the free market, as a result of which there was little fluctuation in prices.

Even more grain could have been mobilized if the deficiencies had been promptly overcome. In some southern provinces the collection of taxes and the liquidation of two-way contracts were still carried out slowly. At a time when the state had to expend money to purchase hundreds of thousands of tons of paddy at rather high negotiated prices, an equivalent amount of rice owed by the peasants was not collected. Although more attention was paid to market management, it was still lax in many places, and there was still the phenomenon of allowing private merchants to engage in long-range rice trading. At present, in many areas in the north and south the peasants still have much surplus rice but many places have not been concerned with promoting purchasing beyond the obligatory amounts. The quality of paddy placed in granaries is still deficient and the damage ratio in the delivery process, although less than in 1981, is still high. That is waste that must be quickly overcome.

The victory of the 1982 grain year has contributed notably to resolving the grain problem by domestic production and mobilization. The amount of rice mobilized is not yet sufficient to meet to meet the essential needs. But the victory that was won illuminated the correct policy of our party and state regarding the close relation between production and distribution-circulation.



Production is the foundation. The development of production is the most decisive factor in creating a good transformation in the economic-social situation. But if the accomplishments of production are not tied in with corresponding accomplishments in distribution and circulation, that transformation cannot be fully carried out. In 1981 the nation as a whole increased grain output by 600,000 tons over 1980 and therefore the grain mobilization level increased by more than 430,000 tons. In 1982 national grain output increased by more than 1.2 million tons and the amount of grain mobilized increased by more than 500,000 tons over last year. Those figures are significant not only quantitatively but also qualitatively.

The more the amount of commodity rice among the people increases, the greater is the state's ability to mobilize grain. But in order to transform that capability into reality there must be correct policies and measures and good organization of implementation. The accomplishments in grain mobilization in 1982 affirmed that the policies and measures that have been implemented, especially in resolving the relationships between the state and the peasants and between the workers and the peasants, in accordance with the viewpoint of the unity of interests. That is not a purely financial matter but is a matter of consolidating and strengthening the worker-peasant alliance by means of production and circulation and by mobilizing both the working class and the peasant class to resolve the grain problem. We must resolutely struggle against such acts of private merchants as speculation, hoarding, arbitrary pricing, price rising, and competing with state organs in purchasing grain.

The accomplishments and experience lessons of the 1982 grain year created very basic favorable conditions for us to advance to fulfilling the mission of the 1983 grain year by mobilizing a much greater quantity of grain.

5616

CSO: 4209/214

## AGRICULTURE

### ETHNIC MINORITY RICE WASTE CRITICIZED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Jan 83 p 2

[Article by Quang Hoan: "Gia Lai-Kon Tum Eliminates Preharvest Period in Many Ethnic Minority Areas"]

[Text] Hunger has been a "chronic illness" for thousands of generations of the ethnic minorities in Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province. In 1975 after the day of liberation, the state had to supply urgent relief rice to more than half the population in the province. In 1976, the ~~starvation~~ relief situation had been reduced but tens of thousands of people were still affected. For this very reason, grain production was the most urgent, basic and long-term mission of Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province immediately after liberation. The land clearance, water conservancy and water rice field improvement movement has made an important contribution in solving the province's serious grain shortage. Since 1977, thanks to the rapidly increasing grain output, the starvation of ethnic minorities in Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province has been basically stopped. Gia Lai-Kon Tum has grain to contribute to the state and to store and each year, has grain for the additional tens of thousands of people arriving from everywhere to participate in new economic construction. Nevertheless, in many of the ethnic minority areas in the province, there are still shortages of food. During the preharvest months, shortages of rice still exist and the people must eat sweet potatoes mixed with bamboo shoots, manioc, etc.

The average per capita amount of grain in Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province for the past few years has been relatively stable at 350 kilograms, including about 200 kilograms of paddy. Actually, these figures are not very accurate and are lower compared with reality. If the average amount per capita of 350 kilograms is compared with the overall grain situation of the entire nation, the standard of living here is not low. With this amount of grain, the ethnic Vietnamese have sufficient to eat year round and to also develop stock raising. Conversely, the ethnic minorities are short of food. There are even local areas where the average per capita amount of grain reaches 400 to 500 kilograms and shortages still exist. Why?

From Methods of Calculation in Each Meal to Use of Rice Seed

The ethnic minorities in Gia Lai-Kon Tum all grow subsidiary food crops, most of all corn and manioc. Corn and manioc are grain crops with which they are extremely familiar. However, while there is still rice in the house, the corn and manioc is never touched. They are unfamiliar with mixing their food. With rice, they



eat three meals of white rice per day; only when the rice is gone do they turn to corn, and when the corn is gone, they turn to manioc. While there is rice in the house, they are extremely wasteful. In each meal, the amount of rice for cooking is never calculated; what is not eaten is given to the domestic animals. During the days of harvest, the domestic animals are even raised on rice. One wasteful form of grain use is the making of wine. In every house, the ethnic minorities always have wine stored in bottles. Bottled wine and gongs are the two things expressing the wealth of the ethnic minorities. Therefore, even the poor homes have a few bottles. Fairly well off individuals have 10, 20 or 30 bottles. Small bottles waste a few kilograms of grain while the large bottles as tall as a man's chest and so wide they cannot be embraced may hold scores of kilograms. Wine is used on every occasion of worship, sacrifice, festival, wedding, mediation, guest reception, etc. All of the ethnic minorities in Gia Lai-Kon Tum use bottled wine. Within the home, the rice and corn may be gone but there always must be wine. Grain other than that wastefully used is changed for money in order to exchange goods. Therefore, there are in Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province a number of traders specializing in exchanging goods for the grain of the ethnic minorities. This is a "one in capital, four in profit" method of trading. They bring everything from salted fish, shirts and trousers to needles and thread to all areas to exchange for rice.

The use of grain above has led to a situation in many areas where the ethnic minorities suffer hunger during the preharvest months. Nearly every year, the province must relieve the hunger on a widespread or small scale depending on the location.

#### Permanently Eliminating the Preharvest Period

Clearly, the shortage of food during preharvest months of the ethnic minorities in the province is primarily due to grain management and use methods. Therefore, in order to end this situation, it is necessary first of all to educate and encourage the ethnic minorities to use rice seed, ears of corn and manioc tubers in a rational and economical manner. Balanced calculation of grain during each food month is necessary. A plan of mixing food must be implemented from the very beginning of the season to avoid a situation of only using subsidiary food crops when the rice is gone. The use of rice and corn to make wine must be restricted, using instead manioc, the Job's tears plant or some other raw material. On the other hand, favorable conditions should be created for the ethnic minorities to have cash for spending to purchase readymade goods by hamlet and village stores seeking sources of goods in the local area and by guiding the ethnic minorities in producing many agricultural products for marketing, especially the forestry product items readily available in the ethnic minority areas such as resin, dau rai, lump pitch, willow bark, rattan, Polygonatum herbs, slender bamboo, bamboo shoots, medicinal plants, etc. If this task is done well, the ethnic minorities will both increase their income to improve their standard of living and the province and district will have many additional goods for export. For a long time, the marketing of agricultural and forestry products, especially forestry products, in Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province has not been good.

The root for resolving the preharvest period is still grain production. During the past few years, the grain crop area of Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province has had a

fairly erratic trend. Some crop areas have declined, especially manioc. The area of wet rice (tenth-month and winter-spring rice) has increased slowly. The ethnic minorities still primarily raise dry land rice. Although they clearly realize that the yield from a hectare of wet rice is two or three times that of dry land rice, due to long-term farming habits, they are still "becoming acquainted" with wet rice. Consequently, encouragement and guidance must be continuous and persistent. Only by increasing the area of wet rice, especially by making the winter-spring crop one of the two main crops during the year, will Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province rapidly and permanently eliminate the shortage of food of the ethnic minorities during the preharvest period.

7300

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## AGRICULTURE

### NGHIA BINH REPORTS INCREASED SUMMER-FALL RICE OUTPUT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Nov 82 p 2

[VNA News Release: "Nghia Binh's Summer-Fall Rice Output Increases by 23.9 Percent Compared to Last Year's Summer-Fall Output"]

[Text] Nghia Binh has finished harvesting its summer-fall rice, recording an average yield of 30.9 quintals per hectare and an output of 153,000 tons, which represents a 13 percent increase in yield and a 23.9 percent increase in output compared to last year's summer-fall rice crop.

In terms of the amount of area under cultivation, yield and output, this has been Nghia Binh Province's largest summer-fall rice crop. The province has upgraded the summer-fall season to the most important rice season behind the winter-spring season. The amount of area under the cultivation of summer-fall rice increased from 20,900 hectares in 1975 to 41,900 hectares in 1981 and 49,500 hectares in 1982. This year, comparing the three rice crops per year, Nghia Binh increased the amount of area under the cultivation of summer-fall rice to 100 percent of the amount of area under the cultivation of 10th month rice and 65 percent of the area under the cultivation of winter-spring rice.

In previous years, only a few districts in Nghia Binh Province cultivated summer-fall rice, which they were able to do as a result of the water sources in the Con and Tra Khuc Rivers. This year, all districts in the lowlands raised summer-fall rice. The districts of An Nhon, Tuy Phuoc, Mo Duc and Tu Nghia and Quang Nghia City, which have experience in raising summer-fall rice and have sources of river water, have recorded yields ranging from 32 to 38 quintals per hectare. The districts of Phu My, Nghia Hanh, Son Tinh and Binh Son, as a result of using small-scale water conservancy projects and tapping into underground water sources, have recorded average yield of 31 to 32 quintals per hectare.

Over the past several years, Nghia Binh has constructed 50 additional large and small reservoirs, thereby gradually increasing the amount of area irrigated. The districts have constructed small water conservancy projects, maintained and developed embankments with waterwheels and constructed tens of thousands of ponds and wells in order to tap additional sources of underground water. Many areas in which 10th month rice is usually inundated by floods at the end of the season have shifted to the transplanting of summer-fall rice in order to harvest their rice earlier.

## AGRICULTURE

### ACHIEVEMENTS IN CHICKEN FARMING REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Jan 83 p 2

[Article by Duong Hai Thanh: "Central Domesticated Animals and Industrial Chickens Corporation Produces 9.8 Million Chicken Eggs and Nearly 924,000 Pedigreed Chickens and Keeps up the Purebred Chicken Flock"]

[Text] Nineteen eightytwo was the third year since the Central Domesticated Animals and Industrial Chickens Corporation began to apply the system of animal husbandry product contract with teams, units and individual workers in order to vigorously step up the production movement at various installations. As a result, the norms indicated in the state plan were overfulfilled and a number of them showed an increase over those in 1981.

According to initial statistics, in 1982, the corporation produced 9.8 million eggs, which was equal to the 1981 production. This figure included 6.7 million eggs--which met the purebred egg standards and represented an increase of about 100,000 [over 1981]--and also 5.7 million commercial eggs (a number of which were purebred ones left unused and subsequently transferred to the commercial category). The corporation also produced 923,926 pedigreed chickens--surpassing the plan norm by 15 percent and equaling the 1981 output--and 327 tons of chicken meat representing an increase of 54 tons over 1981. The gross product value came to 21.1 million dong which was nearly double that in 1981.

In the field of animal husbandry, the method of exploiting and processing feeds (especially those rich in protein) for the livestock is a primarily important factor. Since the grain supplied by the state in 1982 amounted to only 62 percent of the plan norm, the corporation had to send its personnel to the provinces in the Mekong River delta, Central Highlands and South Trung Bo, to the provinces of Ha Bac, Vinh Phu, Ha Son Binh and Son La and to Hanoi City to buy thousands of tons of grain, 300 tons of oil cakes, 61 tons of powered bones and 100 tons of powered fish to process feed for the chicken flock. Noteworthy was the fact that despite the insufficient state supply of feeds and especially effective veterinary medicines, the corporation managed to maintain the quality of the pedigreed chickens given by Cuba and to increase their number vigorously. This was a great success. At present, the corporation is raising the eighth generation of these chickens. Raised in Ba Vi, the Leghorn chickens lay

each 250 to 270 eggs per year. The weight of each egg of this breed has risen from 52-53 grams in the previous generations to 57-58 grams in the present one. Raised in Tam Dao, each meat chicken of the Plymouth Rock breed yielded 1.2 kgs of meat after being raised for 56 days in the previous years. In 1982, its yield increased to between 1.4 and 1.6 kgs of meat though only 2.7 kgs of feed was given to obtain 1 kg of meat.

During the emulation movement for skillful animal husbandry, there have appeared many fairly good units and individuals. The chicken farming enterprises of Tam Dao, Tam Duong, Chau Thanh, Dong Hoi, Tan Duc An and Xuan Hiep are units which have implemented technical regulations fairly well and have thus quickly developed the chicken flock while maintaining its good quality.

Generally speaking, the enterprises subordinate to the corporation have not only begun to meet the collective and state-operated sectors' need for pedigreed chickens but have also made the most of the sources of feed and material-technical bases and raised more pedigreed chickens as a reserve. To date, the corporation has provided 729,000 pedigreed chickens for the state-operated and collective installations and individual households in the two cities of Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh and the provinces of Vinh Phu, Ha Nam Ninh, Thai Binh and so forth. As a leading unit in the sector, the corporation has, beside supplying pedigreed chickens, provided provinces and cities with animal husbandry equipment of various kinds, veterinary medicines and a certain amount of oil cakes and powered fish to enable production installations to develop animal husbandry strongly.

The Central Domesticated Animals Corporation has expanded and improved the system of product contracting and of paying wages according to product as well as progressive salaries, implemented reward policies satisfactorily, strengthened all aspects of management and properly applied scientific-technical innovations. As a result, labor productivity has increased continuously. In 1982, the corporation satisfactorily fulfilled the norms assigned by the state, increased its welfare fund and raised the actual income of its cadres and workers five- to eightfold over their basic wage rate. Therefore, the First Class Labor Order awarded by the state to the corporation was well-deserved.

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## AGRICULTURE

### BRIEFS

GRAIN DELIVERED TO STATE--As of 31 January, the provinces and cities in former Nam Bo had fulfilled more than 31 percent of the total grain procurement norms set for the 10th-month and 1982-83 winter-spring crop seasons. The amount of grain already delivered to the state granary represented an increase of 281,000 tons compared with the same period last year and 44,437 tons compared with the corresponding period in 1981--the year credited with the highest delivery rate ever. The total amount of grain delivered so far included 147,510 tons of paddy turned in as payment of taxes, 68,490 tons collected under the terms of two-way economic contracts, 70,690 tons handed over in exchange for goods, and 260,883 tons bought at incentive prices. To date, Hau Giang, the province credited with the largest amount of grain collected of the country, has delivered 159,451 tons of grain to the state granary. [Text] [BK071404 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 6 Feb 83]

RICE TRANSPLANTING SCHEDULE REPORTED--Taking advantage of the sunny and warm weather, various localities in the north have accelerated the pace of rice transplanting to achieve this task on schedule. As of 5 February, the entire country and planted more than 900,000 hectares of winter-spring rice. Of this area, about 400,000 hectares were grown by the northern provinces and more than 500,000 hectares by the southern provinces. As things stand now, the south is likely to fulfill its area plan for this year's winter-spring crop on schedule. The rice already transplanted is developing well. The entire country has also grown 406,000 hectares of vegetables, subsidiary food crops and industrial plants, down by more than 80,000 hectares compared with the same period last year. This area also represented a decrease compared with the corresponding period in 1981. The area of subsidiary food crops in various localities still tends to gradually decrease due to a shortage of fertilizers and draft power, heavy expenditures, high labor costs, our failure to satisfactorily carry out grain subsidiary food crop collection and processing, and the low prices of subsidiary food crop products. [Text] [BK071454 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Feb 83]

CATTLE RAISING LOANS--(VNA News Release) Aimed at increasing the cattle herd from 64,000 animals in 1982 to 84,000 at the end of 1983, An Giang Province has implemented specific methods such as zoning, pasture improvement, achievement of methods to stimulate cattle raising development and loans to the farmers to purchase cattle for raising. Tinh Bien District loaned the farmers 400,000 dong for cattle raising development. Tri Ton District encouraged the farmers to build hundreds of additional new pens and farms and provided guidance to the farmers in fully utilizing corn stalks, manioc leaves, etc. for processing into reserve cattle feed for use during the dry and hot months. Many locations, especially villages in the mountainous area of the two districts of Tri Ton and Tinh Bien, locations with many natural pastures, have zoned pasture areas, have carried out a cattle herd care system and have organized fat and healthy cattle contests. The cattle herd has increased by half again over the same period last year. In Thoi Son Village of Tinh Bien District, an average of nearly two cattle are raised per family. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Jan 83 p 1] 7300

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## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### WORK ON PHA LAI POWER PLANT REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Nov 82 p 1

[VNA News Release: "The Pha Lai Thermoelectric Power Plant Construction Site Completes the Installation of the Cover for Turbine Number 1; the Vinh Phu Paper Mill Completes the Construction of 21 Main Project Items 5 Months Ahead of Schedule and Produces 15,400 Tons of High Quality Paper"]

[Text] On 27 October, Machine Installation Federated Enterprise Number 69 of the Federation of Machine Installation Enterprises (the Ministry of Building) completed a job of important significance with regard to the rate of construction of generator section number 1 at the Pha Lai Thermoelectric Power Plant: it accurately and safely installed the 43 ton cover on the turbine step-down transformer cylinder 10 days ahead of schedule.

This was a project that was completed in the "90 days and nights of friendly Vietnamese-Soviet emulation" campaign to record achievements in celebration of the 65th anniversary of the October Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR.

The manual workers and cadres of the enterprise, together with the Soviet specialists, employed good construction methods which insured that the equipment would be installed in a manner that met high technical and qualitative requirements; they performed precision quality control inspections upon thousands of tiny cracks in the equipment to insure compliance with permissible error tolerances in the installation of the various flanges, the permanent compartment, the cylinder regulator and so forth.

On 30 October, the units of Building Corporation 22 and Machine Installation Enterprise Number 3 (the Ministry of Building) completed the construction, assembly and consignment of the last two project items: the chemical plant and the Lo River raw material receiving port of the Vinh Phu Paper Mill. Thus, all 21 main project items of the Vinh Phu Paper Mill have been completed and put into use some 5 months ahead of schedule.

In the course of their construction and assembly work, the units at the worksite, the cadres and manual workers of the mill and Swedish specialists consigned and endeavored to put into operation one item at a time and have produced 15,400 tons of paper that meets qualitative standards.

The units participating in the construction of the project are closely coordinating with the cadres and workers of the mill to urgently complete the remaining work in order to hold an opening ceremony for the mill and officially put it into operation.

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## HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

### BRIEFS

BRIDGE SITE VISITED--Cadres and workers of the bridge building enterprises No 12 and No 14 of the union of zone one communications project building enterprises started their year of the pig construction campaign right on the eve of the lunar new year to build a suspension bridge on the Red River. Amid the resounding popping of firecrackers set off in the capital city in celebration of the new year and the heavy thudding of powered pile-driving machines, Comrade Dong Sy Nguyen, member of the VCP Central Committee political bureau, vice chairman of the council of ministers and minister of communications and transportation, went to the construction site to present his new year greetings to and celebrate the new year with cadres and workers. On behalf of the party and the state, Comrade Dong Sy Nguyen exhorted the cadres and workers of the union of enterprises to bring into play the achievements already recorded in 1982, to enter the new year in an enthusiastic mood, to score many new outstanding achievements and to expeditiously complete construction of the bridge, thereby contributing to the development of communications in Hanoi. He then officially named the suspension bridge to be built over the Red River and Mua Xuan [spring] bridge. [Text] [BK130640 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 Feb 83]

CSO: 4209/237

## TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

### IMPROVEMENTS TO NORTH-SOUTH COASTAL SHIPPING SUGGESTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Nov 82 p 2

[Article by Khanh Huy and Minh Oanh: Transportation Capacity Can Be Better Utilized Along the North-South Coastal Transport Line"]

[Text] Along the North-South Coastal Transport Line, a number of advances are being made. Complaints by the owners of cargo as well as the problem of cargo owners, ship operators, port authorities and dispatchers placing blame on one another have declined. During the past 9 months, coastal transportation has met 77.5 percent of its plan on the cargo tonnage to be transported and 73.8 percent of its tons per kilometer plan for the year. North-South transportation by sea has increased 18.5 percent compared to the same period of time last year. These are encouraging figures in view of the difficult circumstances of the communications-transportation sector. However, compared to transportation requirements and actual capabilities, there are still many problems that must be carefully examined.

Many persons have asked: is it possible to make greater use of the capacity of the ships now operating along this line? One of the three directors of the transport corporations that have ships operating along the North-South Coastal Line has stated: if the existing fleet were put under unified management, if ship repair services were improved and if the ports met their cargo handling quotas, capacity utilization could be increased by more than 30 percent. This is a significant figure, one that would have the same effect as putting tens of thousands of additional tons of capacity into use.

#### Ship Turnaround Time

When we examine the turnaround time of ships, we frequently see that ships spend 80 to 90 percent of their time berthed at one end of the line or the other. This is due to the shortage of forklifts, primarily in the loading of cargo; in actuality, however, cargo is also unloaded slowly. At a number of large ports that have achieved a rather high level of mechanization, domestic ships still remain berthed for a very long period of time even though there might not be many foreign ships in port. Even if we do not consider the large ships, this fact can clearly be seen if we merely examine a few cases involving the loading and unloading of ships of the 4,000 to 6,000 ton class.

While ships travelling the North-South route spend only about 5 days at sea, in the port of Saigon, it took 40 days to unload 1,300 tons of fertilizer and 962 tons of gunnysacks from the ship Song Han and took 16 days to load it with domestic goods, which amounted to an average of less than 100 tons per day. In another port, it took a full 37 days to unload 2,963 cubic meters of lumber from the ship Song Gianh and 39 days to unload 2,841 tons of salt from the ship Song Han. Of course, there are also times when the slow unloading of ships is not caused by the port but by cargo owners who must rent means of transportation and who distribute cargo while it is still on ships. There are also times when ships are unloaded slowly as a result of the order of priority concerning domestic ships and foreign ships. Domestic ships carrying wood and cement are generally given the lowest priority. However, even some ships carrying grain, which are given first priority, are loaded and unloaded slowly. For example, the ship Song Da transported 3,302 tons of rice and paddy to Haiphong on 31 July. It was not until 6 August that work began on transferring some of the ship's cargo to river vessels in Bach Dang Bay, work which proceeded at a snail's pace. On 16 August, the ship arrived at the port pier, a number of workers stole some bags and sold them, as a result of which many bags were broken. The holds filled with rice in bags became holds filled with bulk rice, thereby making it more difficult to unload the cargo and delaying the unloading of the ship until the end of August.

#### Two-Way Cargo

Transportation capacity is also being limited because we are not making use of ships to transport cargo in both directions. Can the number of ships that are travelling from one place to another without a load of cargo be reduced?

This year, the Hau Giang, an ocean going vessel used to transport cement that has been fitted with a 75 ton crane, successfully coordinated the delivery of domestic cargo and foreign cargo on the same trip. On its way to a foreign country to pick up cargo, the ship transported a number of newly constructed barges from Haiphong to Vung Tau. It would have cost millions of dong extra to use another ship to transport these barges. Such practices are very cost effective but also very rare. Ordinarily, ships of the 10,000 ton class that are on their way to pick up cargo in a foreign country must travel empty even though they are capable of coordinating their trip with the delivery of domestic coastal cargo. This is because of the concern that, in view of our present cargo handling problems, our seaports might slow the ship's journey.

On the North-South line, it is generally a balance of incoming and outgoing cargo. The difficulty is that the sources of goods are unstable and are highly dependent upon the weather. Despite this, if a united, concerted effort is made in the management of transportation, there is still much that can be done to coordinate two-way cargo, coordinate domestic and foreign transportation and reduce the number of empty ships in operation to the lowest possible level.

Sometimes, two large owners of cargo have rented the same ship to haul the same product, such as phosphate fertilizer, from Haiphong to the Mekong River Delta. As a result, each party wants to receive their delivery first, which leads to a dispute and slows shipping and receiving operations. The system of

transport agents has not yet been fully formed from the upper to the lower levels. The regional transport agent corporations have made piecemeal efforts but they have not been successful. Transportation federations have not been established. The relations among ship fleets, ports and the owners of cargo involve too many echelons and are not based on economic contracts.

### The Percentage of Ships in Use

The technical condition of ships is a concern of the persons involved in coastal transportation. Repair services are limiting the amount of the capacity of the fleet that can be utilized. At present, only about 50 percent of ships are in operation. Of this number, many have not received periodic maintenance. More than a few cargo holds have not been painted and are rusting. The ships themselves are old, many are in need of repair work, there is a shortage of materials, spare parts and industrial ship repair facilities and some enterprises are giving light attention to repair services, choosing instead to place heavy emphasis upon new construction, which is easier and results in a higher output value. While we are enlarging and constructing repair facilities at home, many ships must be sent to foreign countries for repair, at a cost to us of a significant amount of foreign currency each year. Some persons maintain that, in addition to making better use of existing shipways, a significant portion of this foreign currency should be used instead to purchase spare parts and supplies for domestic repair work, which would be more economical. Under these conditions and with the manual skills of the mechanics and seamen within the sector, we can repair many important items on the spot without having to put ships in drydock, which would be cheaper and more convenient than sending ships overseas.

### A Pressing Demand

Revamping the organization and management on the North-South Transport Line has become a pressing demand. Everyone understands that we cannot immediately correct such problems as unstable sources of goods, a shortage of material bases for the fleet, a shortage of ports and so forth; however, what we can do immediately is to reorganize transportation and efficiently redistribute labor so that we can make better use of what we do have. This would not only create new transportation capacity, reduce costs and reduce red tape, but it would also help to establish correct guidelines for investments and make efficient use of the projects, means and equipment supplied to the sector. Once ships and ports are on the same table of organization, the coordination between them will surely be closer. Organizing transport agent services well and applying the federation form of organization in transportation operations are a pressing requirement. Only under these conditions can the ocean transport sector, in general, and ships, in particular, be the masters of the transportation process, thereby making it unnecessary for cargo owners to run around making contacts and renting ships. Then, we will be highly capable of reducing the turnaround time of ships, increasing the percentage of ships that haul two-way cargo and coordinating short distance and long distance transportation.

Recently, there have been signs of initiative being displayed in operations. The persons in charge of the Vietnam Coastal Transport Corporation have

reported that in order to make increased use of existing capacity, the cadres and seamen within the corporation have taken three steps that have yielded initial results. First, they are maintaining close coordination with related units on the shore, such as the ports, owners of cargo and the localities that receive cargo. Secondly, they are paying piecework wages based on the products transported to the crews of each ship. Thirdly, they have contracted the repair of ships to seamen, thereby limiting the number of days ships are in repair shops. As a result, over the past 9 months, 79 percent of the corporations's ships have been in good condition, which represents a 14 percent increase compared to the same period of time last year. The turnaround time of ships is gradually being reduced. Productivity per ton of ship capacity has increased; whereas the productivity achieved in 1981 was 6.2 tons, an effort is being made this year to achieve a productivity of 8 tons; during the first 6 months of the year, productivity exceeded 4 tons. The transportation of coal and fertilizer from the North to the South and salt from the South to the North was much improved during the 3rd quarter. The grain sector, the home trade sector, the coal management and supply sector and so forth have made better efforts to organize cargo yards, packaging and shipping and receiving at both ends. Although they have only achieved a low level of mechanization, some small ports, especially in central Vietnam, have concentrated their forces and, as a result, load and unload ships quickly. These results help to confirm the possibilities that exist for improving the frustrating situation in which we find ourselves by means of subjective efforts on the part of transporters as well as the owners of cargo. They are also the first favorable condition upon which the transport sector can revamp its organization of management and production and strongly shift from management based on subsidization to cost accounting business practices.

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LABOR

NORTHERN TU MEETING DISCUSSES 1983 PROGRAM

BK111405 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 6 Feb 83

[Text] The Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions recently met with the federations of trade unions of the northern provinces and cities and the central-level trade unions to disseminate its secretariat's resolution on trade unions' program of action for 1983 which consists, among other things, of implementing the resolution of the third VCP Central Committee plenum and plans for holding all-level trade union congresses in preparation for the fifth Vietnam Trade Union Congress.

The participants in the meeting discussed measures for organizing emulation movements among workers and civil servants to fulfill or overfulfill the state plan, to help formulate and carry out distribution and circulation policies and to join hands with the state in overcoming difficulties; gradually stabilizing the workers and civil servants' life; transforming private industrialists and traders in the south; opposing negativism, theft and oppression of the people; and countering acts of sabotage by the enemy. These emulation movements will be launched in conjunction with the satisfactory organization of all-level trade union congresses.

The meeting pointed out requirements for preparing all-level trade union congresses. These requirements involve reviewing and correctly evaluating achievements and shortcomings in implementing the resolution of the fourth Vietnam Trade Union Congress; setting forth specific and effective measures related to production and the people's lives; struggling against the enemy's acts of sabotage; opposing negativism; educating workers and civil servants to heighten their revolutionary awareness and adopt the practice of engaging in work voluntarily; and correctly implementing policies on distribution and circulation and market management. The process of holding all-level trade union congresses is the process of organizing a movement among workers and civil servants to achieve the socioeconomic objectives set by the party and state.

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## POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

### NEARLY 100,000 ETHNIC MINORITY MEMBERS RESETTLED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Jan 83 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Nearly 100,000 Resettlers"]

[Text] According to the Central Resettlement Committee, to the present time in the provinces of Ha Tuyen, Hoang Lien Son, Quang Ninh, Ha Son Binh, Thanh Hoa, Binh Tri Thien, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Nghia Binh and Gia Lai-Kon Tum, nearly 100,000 ethnic minority members in agricultural production and agricultural-forestry co-operatives and collectives have been recognized by provincial level governments as having completed their resettlement.

The resettlement campaign in coordination with agricultural cooperativization is being increasingly expanded. After the total liberation of the south, the campaign was expanded to a nationwide scale. Of the total 2.2 million ethnic minority members engaged in nomadic farming and a nomadic life, 1.6 million in 150 districts of 22 provinces are participating in this great campaign. In many areas, the living standards of the ethnic minorities have been improved in a material and spiritual manner and many contributions have been made in manpower and property for the protection and construction of the fatherland.

Production cooperatives and collectives recognized as completely resettled have all achieved the four standards: sufficient stabilized long-term production facilities; at least 700 to 1,000 square meters of irrigated field per capita; and at least 2 hectares of reforested land per laborer (large bamboo in Thanh Hoa and cinnamon in Quang Ninh). If in an industrial crop area, depending upon the crop variety such as coffee, each laborer must have .5 hectares, and if tung trees or camellia, from 1 to 2 hectares and up. Depending on the land, this type of area may be too large and another type of area may be subtracted, etc. There must be production and production support facilities such as water conservancy projects, agricultural implement production and repair facilities, production of seeds, seedlings, domestic animals, fertilizer, etc. and depending on the conditions and requirements of each location, trade sectors such as weaving, carpentry, masonry, machinery, lime, brick and tile production, etc. Many resettlement locations have selected youths to study in masonry, carpentry, blacksmithing, etc. classes organized by the district. In many locations, with the assistance and organization of the local government and state investment, people from the lowlands have come up to participate in guiding the ethnic minorities in producing bricks and tile and in plowing and harrowing irrigated fields. There are life support facilities such as schools, public health stations, stores and in a few locations,

child care centers. Administrative and cooperative office have been constructed. Areas lacking water for daily activities have received state assistance in building ponds and digging wells. Production cooperatives and collectives are strong with sufficient management cadres such as directors, deputy directors in charge of planning, accounting, etc.

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March 14, 1983